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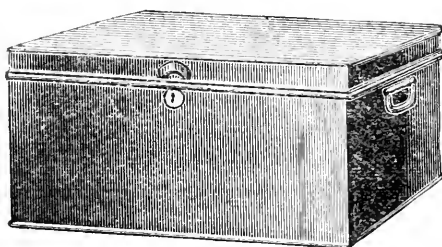
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HISTORICAL AND GENERAL

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY

IN the introduction to the first issue of the Incorporated Law Society's Calendar it was stated that prior to the year 1825 there was no trace of any organization designed for purposes analogous to those for which the Incorporated Law Society was established, and this statement is repeated in many of the earlier prospectuses of the Society.

But some documents discovered in the Society's vaults prove that in the year 1739 such a society, called 'The Society of Gentlemen Practisers in the several Courts of Law and Equity,' was established, and at its first meeting 'declared its utmost abhorrence of all male and unfair practice,' and took measures to detect and discountenance the same. In the year 1810, when the available records end, that Society was in full activity, and in a prosperous financial condition; and there is evidence of its continued activity in the year 1822.

The Council have recently published the Minutes of the Society's proceedings, many of which are of considerable interest. It is not known what happened to the Society after the year 1822, but the want of a society to protect their interests and represent their views was dwelt upon in a prospectus issued in January, 1825, by some of the leading members of the profession. They proposed that a Society should be formed, and should be called the 'London Law Institution.' The word 'London' was, however, left out of the title—in deference, no doubt, to the reasonable objections

which were, or were thought likely to be, entertained by country solicitors—before the Society came into existence.

It might naturally be supposed that the name of the actual author of the scheme would figure prominently in the Society's earliest records. But, so far is this from being the case, that no trace of it is to be found until the month of January, 1832, when the thanks of a special general meeting of the members were offered to Mr. Bryan Holme 'for his exertions in the original formation of the Law Institution, which had led to the establishment of the "Incorporated Law Society." To this gentleman (whose portrait may be seen in the Society's Hall) is due the honour of having set on foot the movement of which the prospectus was the first public indication. It is interesting to note that Mr. Holme was a Member of the earlier Society.

The issue of the prospectus was followed by a meeting, held on the 29th of March, 1825, at Serle's Coffee House, of solicitors who had given in their adhesion to the cause; and at this meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for submission to a general meeting of the subscribers.

There are records of the holding of committee meetings at short intervals, down to the date of a general meeting held on the 2nd of June in the same year; at which latter meeting a report of the result of the committee's deliberations was presented, and a number of resolutions prepared by them were carried unanimously.

The names of the gentlemen who composed the committee were—

Richard White.
Bryan Holme.
George Frere.
William Seymour.
Thomas Adlington.
Edward Foss.
Samuel Amory.
George Hundleby.
William Tooke.

Richard Harrison.
George Spence.
Daniel Reardon.
Jonathan Brundrett.
Stephen Richards.
William Lowe.
Thomas Hamilton.
Samuel White Sweet.
Richard Woodhouse.

The leading features of the original scheme embraced the

formation of a society called the 'Law Institution'; the purchase of a piece of land with a view to the erection of a suitable building; the raising for that and other purposes of a capital (afterwards considerably increased) of £50,000 in £25 shares; the provision, by yearly subscriptions and by the rental to be derived from parts of the building, of the annual expense of the Institution and of interest for the money raised; and the appointment of a committee of management, consisting of twenty-four of the proprietors, who were, among other things, deputed to prepare a deed of settlement, to purchase the site, to erect the building, and generally to manage all the concerns of the Institution.

The committee of management went to work at once. At their first meeting they made an admirable selection for the important office of secretary in the person of Mr. Robert Maugham, who had previously acted as secretary to the preliminary committee, and who continued to fill the office of secretary to the Institution until his death, in the year 1862. The estimation in which he was held, and the value of the services which he rendered, were repeatedly recognised during his term of office in resolutions of the members and in reports of the committee and Council successively; and it will not be out of place to record here the tribute paid to his memory in a report of the Council, written shortly after the close of his long and most honourable and useful life.

'The Council with deep and unaffected sorrow refer to the recent death of their old and highly valued friend, Mr. Robert Maugham, who has filled the office of secretary to the Society from its first establishment. It is impossible for them to over-estimate the value of the services rendered to the Society, and through it to the profession at large, by their lamented friend during this long period of upwards of thirty-five years; and they are satisfied that his indefatigable industry, his conscientious and well-directed zeal, his good sense and sound judgment, and his uniform courtesy and kindness of heart, have materially contributed to the welfare and success of the Society, as well as to the best interests of the profession.'

Having appointed their secretary, the committee turned their attention to the performance of the obligations which they had undertaken. And those obligations were not light ones. The choice of a site appropriate in situation, large enough for the purpose required, and not exceeding in price the limits of an untried exchequer, was alone a matter which called for the greatest care and deliberation; and at a general meeting of the members held in June, 1827, the committee were unable to report that they had secured a spot on which to erect the Society's building, though they had then reduced the conflicting claims of available situations to a comparatively small number.

They were, however, in a position to record at the same meeting the completion of a very important part of their labours in the shape of a carefully prepared deed of settlement. This deed bore date the 16th of February, 1827, and under its provisions Mr. Jonathan Brundrett of the Temple, Mr. George Frere of Lincoln's Inn, Mr. William Tooke of Gray's Inn, and Mr. Richard White of Essex Street, were constituted the first trustees of the Society's property.

By the month of June, 1828, the committee had secured a convenient site, with a double frontage, by the purchase of two houses in Chancery Lane, a small house in the rear of them in Pope's Head Court, and another house in Bell Yard; and the following year saw the purchase of these houses, and of another house in Bell Yard, which had been added to the number, completed, with the sanction of an Act of Parliament, which it was found necessary to obtain for the purpose.

The details of the plan of the building occupied a good deal of time, and its completion was delayed by exceptionally severe weather, by party wall and ancient light disputes, and other causes; but on the 28th of June, 1831, the members of the Society had the satisfaction of holding their annual meeting, for the first time, in their own Hall. They did not fail to mark the circumstance by paying a well-earned tribute of thanks to the committee of management 'for the

continued devotion of their time and attention to the affairs and interests of the Institution.'

It may be well, though at some sacrifice of chronological order, to trace at this point the successive stages which have brought the Society's building to its present dimensions. The subject does not admit of attractive historical treatment, and it will suffice to notice very briefly, as landmarks in the development of the Society's influence and importance, the additions from time to time made to the original structure.

The building in which the annual meeting of June, 1831, was held corresponded with the central portion of the present Institution, and has remained substantially unaltered down to the present time. In the year 1849 a wing (contemplated by the original design) was built out on the north side, which, among other things, enabled an important addition to be made to the Library. In 1857 a corresponding wing (also contemplated by the original design) was added on the south side, by means of which the Library again materially profited, and provision was made, in the way of offices, for the despatch of the Society's business. Further acquisitions of property—embracing the greater part of the block of buildings lying between the Society's then existing building and Carey Street—were made between the years 1864 and 1870; and in the last-mentioned year a part of the property so acquired was brought into use by the erection upon it of a handsome Hall for examinations and lectures, and of other important additions.

It is in the nature of things that, in the process of creating and placing on a secure footing such an undertaking as this Society, it should be found impracticable to carry into effect some part of the design originally contemplated by its projectors; and, on the other hand, that in the course of time many objects and purposes, not foreseen by them, should be found to be within its reach. Both of these features have been illustrated in the Society's history; and of the former, the Hall of the Institution furnishes a curious instance.

It would hardly be guessed by any member now entering

the Hall that it was originally intended to make use of it as 'an exchange to be open to attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and such principal officers, at all hours of the day ; but some particular hour to be fixed as the general time for assembling ; to be furnished with desks or inclosed tables running on each side of the room for the whole length of it, affording similar accommodation to those in Lloyd's Coffee House ;' and that it was further proposed to attach to the exchange 'an ante-room for the articulated and managing clerks of members, and also for other persons (not in the profession) who might have occasion to call on the members at the Institution.'

That this plan was never carried out it is hardly necessary to say ; nor does its relinquishment call for any comment here. But no account of the Society's building would be complete which omitted mention of the purpose to which it was at first proposed to appropriate the great Hall.

Before finally parting with the building, some mention should be made of the Society's Library. Its acquisition was one of the prominent features of the original design ; but the general funds of the Institution did not justify any outlay upon that object for several years. Meanwhile, however, the foundation had been laid by a gift from Mr. Metcalfe, an active member of the committee of management, of the whole of the public statutes at large ; and other donations of valuable books, and of money for the purchase of more, had been coming in steadily from Judges, members of the Bar, members of the Society, and from many others. It is strange to read now, with the present aspect of the Library in mind, the language of congratulation in which the Committee reported in the year 1832 that upwards of 1,000 volumes had been collected. It has so increased and multiplied by means of donations and purchases since those days that the volumes at the present time exceed 35,000 in number. They are of the most valuable and varied character. To attempt any classification of them here would be quite impossible ; but it may be mentioned that the Library contains, in addition to a vast number of law books properly so called, a very fine collection of topographical

and genealogical works, county histories and works on American, Colonial, and Foreign law, together with the best collection of private Acts of Parliament in Great Britain. To these may be added the mention of a large number of valuable ecclesiastical works, many of them being unique and of great value, which were presented to the Society a few years since.

The original deed of settlement was superseded on the 22nd of December, 1831, by a Royal Charter, and by an elaborate series of bye-laws prepared under the authority of the Charter. The latter, which was by no means granted as of course, and was indeed obtained only after very considerable exertion on the part of the committee, was in its turn surrendered under circumstances presently to be related. Most of the provisions of the deed of settlement were incorporated in the Charter.

The composite character of the Society's original constitution—the admixture of a joint-stock share element with a system of annual subscription—arose out of the necessity for providing the means of meeting a large immediate outlay in the nature of capital. That it had no connection with a desire for personal gain is to be conclusively inferred from the fact that the number of shares to be held by any one member was rigidly limited to twenty. The services of the committee of management were, moreover, then, as are those of the Council now, given gratuitously; and the whole character of the Institution was practically as far removed from that of a commercial speculation when it was first founded as it is at the present time.

Nevertheless, it soon appeared that the joint-stock element in the enterprise was productive of many practical inconveniences, and interfered both with the dignity and the usefulness of the Society. These disadvantages were placed before the members in very clear and forcible terms in a report of the committee of management, presented at an annual general meeting, held on the 5th of July, 1842; and at a special meeting which took place shortly afterwards resolutions were passed which had in view the remodelling of the Society's

constitution, 'upon the principle of other professional, literary, and scientific bodies.'

The principal matter for consideration was, as may be supposed, the mode of dealing with the shares. Most of these were held by members of the Society, but some of them had passed into the hands of representatives of deceased members, who occupied, under the Society's constitution, the anomalous position of not being capable of recognition as members, and yet having a certain entity which could not be disregarded; of having an interest in the capital but not in the profits; and of holding shares in the property of the Society, without contributing to its support.

In so far as this latter class of shares was concerned, it was decided that the only practicable method of dealing with them was to get them in by purchase; while, as to the shares of members, it was resolved that they should be given up to the Society, and that to the extent of one share of each member (which was the amount of the holding in the large majority of cases) the shares should be taken to represent the equivalent of an entrance fee. It was further arranged that surplus shares held by any of the members should be purchased by the Society.

The scheme—although involving some slight pecuniary sacrifice—was loyally accepted by the members. The change of constitution was carried out; the property of the Society was conveyed to trustees; the old Charter was surrendered to the Crown, and in place of it a new one, which bears date the 26th of February, 1845, was granted, on the petition 'of our trusty and well-beloved Edward Foss and Michael Clayton.' It will be found in this volume. A fresh set of bye-laws was also framed under the powers of the new Charter.

Simultaneously the committee of management ceased to exist, but only to be reconstituted under the name of the Council.

Under the Charter of 1845, as amended by a supplemental Charter obtained in 1872—also to be found in this volume, and having for its object an increase in the number of the

Council, and the creation of a system of extraordinary members of the Council selected from presidents of provincial Law Societies—the Society still remains constituted.

It may not be inappropriate to mention here the names of the gentlemen who composed the Society's first Council. They were :—

MICHAEL CLAYTON, *President.*

EDWARD ROWLAND PICKERING, *Vice-President.*

Samuel Amory.
Benjamin Austin.
Robert Riddell Bayley.
Edward Smith Bigg.
Thomas Clarke.
John Coverdale.
William Loxham Farrer.
John Irving Glennie.
Alexander Wm. Grant.
John Swarbreck Gregory.
Richard Harrison.
Bryan Holme.
George Herbert Kinderley.
Edward Lawford.

William Lowe.
Robert Wheatley Lumley.
Thomas Metcalfe.
Edward Leigh Pemberton.
John Innes Pocock.
Charles Ranken.
Charles Shadwell.
John James Joseph Sudlow.
John Teesdale.
William Tooke.
Richard White.
Robert Whitmore.
Edward Archer Wilde.
Thomas Wing.

The first published list of subscribers, which appears to have been issued simultaneously with the original Prospectus in the early part of the year 1825, shows that the scheme had at once commended itself to 223 members of the profession. By the month of May in the following year this number had swelled to 407, in which number country members figured for the first time ; and in the year 1835 the members made the goodly show, for so young a body, of 1,015. The rate of progression was continuous up to the time when the important change of constitution, which has been described, was made, and for several years afterwards ; but it naturally became much slower after the first few years of the Society's establishment, and as the number of members grew larger, and the Society older, losses from death and other causes began to form an increasing item of subtraction to be set off against the addition of new members. Generally advancing, sometimes standing still, and sometimes even receding, the numbers

have varied from year to year ; and to all who have the interest of their profession at heart it will be matter for congratulation that during the past twelve years the recognition of the Society's claim to support has been manifested in a degree far more marked than at any other period of its history. The Roll of Members at the end of the year 1897 showed a total of 7,730.

In the year 1844, or thereabouts, an impression that the Society was somewhat too metropolitan in its constitution resulted in the formation of the 'Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association.' This body contained in its committee of management an equal number of London and of country solicitors ; and it was the custom of its members to hold provincial meetings, at which questions involving the interests of the profession were discussed, and social gatherings of London and country members of the profession were brought about.

In process of time it became manifest that the interests of the two bodies were identical, and that their efforts were directed to the same ends. And hence it fell out that after the two Societies had coexisted, on cordially amicable terms, for many years, the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association, which had done excellent service in its day to the profession, voluntarily resigned its name and individuality, and became merged in the Incorporated Law Society.

As a natural outcome of this arrangement, the Society established a system of annual provincial meetings, corresponding in character with those formerly held by the Association. The first of these meetings was held on the 21st and 22nd of October, 1874, at Leeds. Similar annual provincial meetings have since been held in most of the important local centres in England. They have in each case been opened with an address from the President of the Society ; a number of interesting papers have been read and discussed ; and very pleasant opportunities have been afforded of bringing London solicitors into friendly contact with their professional brethren in the provinces.

Enough has now been said of the Society's private con-

cerns, and it remains to show how far its public aims and purposes, whether contemplated by its founders or grafted in process of time on to the original design, have been fulfilled. It would not be possible within these limits to travel over all the ground which so wide a subject offers; but some, at least, of the results which have followed from the Society's establishment may well be noticed.

A few years after the incorporation of the Society the very important subject of legal education began to engage its special attention. At that time the acquisition of a knowledge of the principles and practice of the law by articled clerks was entirely dependent upon their individual exertions, the supervision of their principals, and such opportunities as might chance to be within their reach of obtaining sound guidance and instruction. Nor was any other test exacted from those entering into the profession than evidence of due service under articles, and of character. The serious evils attending such a state of things were manifest; and in the year 1833 the Society took the first active step towards the removal of a grave reproach by providing for the delivery of lectures on the different branches of common law, equity, and conveyancing.

The institution of lectures was quickly followed up in the year 1836 by the very important measure of obtaining, from the Judges, with whom exclusively the matter rested, a recognition of the obvious fact that it was expedient to examine candidates for admission as attorneys and solicitors as to their knowledge of the law and of the practice of the Courts. Effect was given to this view by rules of Court, under which twelve of the senior members of the committee of management were appointed, jointly with the masters and prothonotaries of the Superior Courts, to be the examiners. The stamp of the Society's connection with the examinations was, at the same time, effectually set upon them by the selection of the Hall of the Institution as a 'fit and convenient place' in which to hold them.

The first examination was held in Michaelmas Term, 1836. It was of a purely qualifying character, and could result in

no individual distinction. The examination has been supplemented by a separate examination designed for the special encouragement of those who seek to attain a high standard of merit, and not merely to qualify themselves for admission. Prizes have, moreover, been instituted by the Society, and by public bodies and individuals interested in the cause of legal education; and a system of certificates of merit has been established. Among the prizes special interest attaches to an important one founded by Miss Ellen Reardon, in memory of her father, the late Mr. Daniel Reardon, who was a member of the original committee.

Again: two other examinations of great importance have been established—the Preliminary Examination, to test the articulated clerk's competence in general education for entry into a profession calling for many and varied attainments; and the Intermediate Examination, to act as a stimulus to the profitable use of the earlier portion of the time of service under articles.

In the year 1877 the Act was passed which emancipated the profession from external interference with this most important branch of its affairs. The entire practical control of the Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final Examinations was, by that Act, placed—not merely as a permissive, but as a compulsory, matter—in the hands of the Incorporated Law Society, which thus acquired as of right that which it had only before enjoyed (and that in a partial degree) by the favour of the Judges. An 'Examination Committee' of the Council was appointed on the passing of this Act, and they have been actively engaged in organising and supervising the working of the system which it inaugurated. The Council have, in exercise of the power given to them by the Act, appointed a staff of paid assistant examiners—all of whom have been selected from among practising members of the profession—to aid them in the conduct of the examinations, and have also effected the improvements in the scheme of the Final Examination, of which detailed particulars will be found in this volume.

While there is every cause for rejoicing in this great step of advancement, it is only just to add that, under the old order of things, the Judges displayed on all occasions a cordial desire to meet the views of the Society upon questions connected with the examinations, and to place the control of them, as far as possible, in the hands of those whom they saw to be the best fitted to exercise it.

To the efforts of the Society are due all the steps by which these examinations have increased in importance, in efficiency, and in the essential feature of being under the direct control of the Council; and in particular, the very important Act of 1877 originated with, and was prepared and promoted by, the Society.

The system of lectures—commenced, as already stated, in the year 1833—was, in the year 1864, supplemented by law classes, to which, in 1879, were added elementary classes for the benefit of articled clerks who had not passed their Intermediate Examination. In 1892 the then existing system was abolished, and the present system of instruction by tutors was established.

Articled clerks may now also attend the lectures and classes, given or held in connection with the Inns of Court, under the direction of the Council of Legal Education.

In concluding these observations upon the Society's educational work it may be pointed out that the example set by solicitors, of establishing an efficient system of examinations and lectures, led to the adoption of like measures by the Inns of Court; and that the benefit of this great step of educational advancement was thus extended to both branches of the profession. Nor can it be doubted that to the community at large an important gain must accrue from so marked an improvement in the course of study of those preparing for active practice in the legal profession.

Another subject closely identified with the Society's public history is that of the legislation specially affecting solicitors. This was, at the time of the Society's institution, to be

found in Acts and parts of Acts numbering in all nearly seventy, and extending back in date to the reign of Henry III. It may readily, therefore, be supposed that there was urgent need for consolidation and improvement; and, on the other hand, that the task of placing matters on a satisfactory footing was not an easy one to face. It was, however, undertaken not long after the Society had been securely established; and in the year 1839 the stage had been reached of preparing and submitting to the Master of the Rolls an outline of a consolidating Act. From that time, until the passing of the Act in the year 1843, the committee laboured without intermission to make it an effective piece of legislation.

Special interest attaches also, for members of the Society, to the Solicitors Act, 1843, from the circumstance of its being the first public Act of Parliament in which the Society is referred to by name, and its representative capacity recognised, and that, too, in a most important way. The 21st Section of the Act created the office of Registrar of Attorneys and Solicitors, and deputed the duties of the office to the Society.

The Solicitors Act of 1843 has been followed by those of 1860, of 1870, of 1874, of 1877, of 1881, of 1888, and of 1894. In the promotion of all these Acts the Society took a leading part. The Act of 1860 was of the Society's own preparation; that of 1870 (though its efficiency was very considerably impaired by alterations made in the course of the passage of the Bill through Parliament) followed the lines of a Bill introduced into the House of Lords, a few years previously, at the instance of the Society, which had then been lost by a small majority on the second reading; while in the Act of 1874 the Society obtained a further practical recognition of its representative character, in the provision that notice should be given to it of all applications made for the removal of the names of attorneys and solicitors from the Roll, and that it should be at liberty to appear and be heard on such applications.

Of the Act of 1877, in so far as it relates to the subject of examinations, mention has already been made; but it may be pointed out that by this same Act following the Public Worship Act, 1874, a right to practise before Ecclesiastical tribunals is finally secured to solicitors. The passing of the Act was largely due to the unsparing and influential exertions of the late Mr. Francis Thomas Bircham, whose assistance was most valuable in advancing the progress of the measure through Parliament, and who was ably seconded by the late Mr. Edward Frederick Burton, at the time Vice-President of the Society.

Prior to the Solicitors Act, 1888, it was the practice of the Court on an application being made to strike a solicitor off the Roll on the ground of misconduct, or to compel him to answer matters contained in an affidavit, to refer the whole matter, if the facts were disputed, to one of the Masters of the Court, who was directed to receive evidence on oath and to report his findings to the Court. When the Master made his report the matter came again before the Court, and in the event of the report being adverse to the solicitor it frequently happened that the case was argued again on practically the same materials as were before the Court when the matter was referred.

For a long time the Council had felt that this procedure might be simplified and improved, and they adopted a suggestion made by Mr. E. W. Williamson, the Secretary of the Society, that it was fitting that the Society should become the recognised authority for inquiring into and reporting to the Court in reference to charges of misconduct brought against solicitors, and should have delegated to it the powers then exercised by a Master of the Court.

The suggestion was embodied in a paper read by Sir Henry Watson Parker at the Annual Provincial Meeting in 1887, and again in a paper read by Mr. Benjamin Greene Lake at the Annual Provincial Meeting in 1888.

An opportunity of putting forward the Council's views soon occurred, in consequence of the death of Mr. Murray, the

clerk to the Petty Bag Office, in the year 1888, which rendered legislation necessary for the purpose of providing for the custody of the Roll of Solicitors.

After many communications with Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, who was good enough to take great interest in the subject and devoted much time to it, a Bill was prepared, after consultation with the Lord Chancellor and the other Judges, which the Master of the Rolls introduced into the House of Lords. The Bill passed through the various stages in both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent on the 24th of December, 1888.

By this Act the custody of the Roll of Solicitors is given to the Society, and the registration of articles of clerkship, the admission and readmission of solicitors, the renewal of their certificates, and matters of this character which had previously formed part of the business transacted in the Petty Bag Office, are now, subject in some respects to an appeal to the Master of the Rolls, intrusted to this Society.

This change has resulted in considerable benefit to the public and to the profession.

Provisions are contained in the Act for the appointment of a committee composed of members of the Council, to receive and report upon all applications affecting the conduct of solicitors, and rules have been sanctioned by the proper authorities for regulating the procedure of the committee, which are contained in another part of this book.

The first committee appointed under the Act consisted of the following Members of the Council:—

Mr. Benjamin Greene Lake
(Chairman).
Mr. E. J. Bristow.
Mr. Henry Markby.
Sir Thomas Paine.

Sir Henry Watson Parker.
Mr. Cornelius Thomas
Saunders.
Mr. William Williams.

To the 'Solicitors Acts,' technically so called, must now be added the very important Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, in obtaining which the Society bore a conspicuous part.

The influence brought to bear by the Society upon the statutes directly affecting the profession has by no means been confined to legislation exclusively relating to solicitors. Every available opportunity has been taken of obtaining the introduction into current legislation of provisions furthering the just advancement and protecting the interests of solicitors as a class. The pages of the Statute Book bear witness to the fruit of these exertions. A right to practise in the Probate and Divorce Court, the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Admiralty Court, and a right of audience in the Bankruptcy Division, have been secured; the anomaly which allowed a solicitor to sit in the House of Commons, and to be a Justice of the Peace for a borough, but precluded him from being a Justice of the Peace for counties, has been, in part, swept away; and many other advantages have been won. And in the way of protective legislation the Society has originated some, improved others, and supported all of the restrictions which have been from time to time imposed on attempts by unqualified persons to trespass on the hardly earned privileges of the profession.

Closely connected with the subject of what may be termed legislation of a professional character, is that of the Society's operations in the same direction out of Parliament. Its attention has been at all times directed to the protection of the interests of the profession, in matters so various and complex as to defy any comprehensive definition. Turning over the chronicles of the past fifty years, we find the first illustration of this branch of the Society's operations as far back as the year 1832, when a notice was given, at a general meeting of the members, of an intention to move a resolution as to a disputed question of the right of a solicitor of the Court of Chancery to practise, without further admission, in the Court of Exchequer. Again, in the records of the year 1834 the first mention is to be found of the Society's action in upholding the discipline and guarding the good name of the profession, by taking steps to secure the closing of its ranks against those

who were, in the Society's judgment, not fitted to enter them, and the total or temporary expulsion of those who, having gained admission, by their unworthy acts tarnished the honour of the general body of its members.

The investigation, already referred to, of cases of malpractice, varying in degree and kind, has ever since formed a most necessary and important—but by far the most painful—duty of the committee and Council in succession. While it is eminently desirable that the honour of the profession should be jealously maintained, it is equally important that the Society should not be made use of as a mere instrument for private revenge, or for the recovery of money; nor its process called into action unless when sufficient cause for judicial inquiry is established.

To mention in detail all, or many, of the various matters relating to the profession, which have at different times occupied the Society's attention, would be impossible without filling this volume. Nor would the result be adequate to the labour bestowed upon the task. Many and great changes have passed over the heads of even the present generation of lawyers; and efforts of the Society directed to remedy some grievance, or effect some improvement, for the benefit of the profession, under a given state of law and practice, have passed into oblivion with the law and practice in which they were bound up. But to sum up in general terms a few of the leading subjects among the multitude of those which have engaged the Society's attention, as touching, nearly, the interests of solicitors, it may be said that when rules or regulations have come into force, by which unnecessary obstruction or oppression has been laid upon solicitors in carrying on the work of their profession; when the conduct of business has been impeded, to the prejudice of suitors and solicitors alike, by delays capable of remedial measures; when claims unjust to solicitors have been asserted on behalf of the Bar; when a chance has presented itself of improving the ill-adapted system of solicitors' remuneration; when advice

has been needed, by any member of the profession, upon a point of etiquette or difficulty: under all these, and many other circumstances, the Society has laboured for the benefit of the general body. Success may not always have crowned its efforts; discouragements have not been wanting; but much has been done, and much, too, has been striven for, which, if it has not yet borne fruit, has paved the way for future results.

Before turning to the last subject remaining for notice—the Society's operations in connection with the general law of the land—reference must be made to the movement which has resulted in the consolidation of the Courts of Law, as being a matter which stands out, as it were, midway between the Society's labours for the benefit of the profession and in the cause of Law Reform.

For forty years the Society agitated, without ceasing, for this object. The committee commenced to move in the matter in the year 1835 by pointing out to various eminent legal personages the inconveniences both of the situation and construction of the Courts at Westminster, and by suggesting the removal of the Courts to the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn. That scant encouragement attended this opening effort may be gathered from the fact that the committee were induced, for the time being, to come to the conclusion that 'insuperable difficulties' were likely to arise and that it was not advisable to make any formal application on the subject to the proper authorities.

In the following year the committee presented a petition to both Houses of Parliament, and addressed several members of Parliament individually on the subject. They found, however, such a general indisposition to adopt their views that they were fain to relinquish the plan for a while.

In the course of four years from that time public and professional opinion had gradually matured in favour of the removal of the Courts, and the committee found themselves able to make solid progress towards the attainment of their

desire. It is a strange and instructive commentary upon the rapid progress which the subject made at that period, and the hindrances by which it was afterwards surrounded, that so long ago as the year 1840 a petition in favour of the scheme, signed in a very short space of time by upwards of 1,500 of the most influential solicitors practising in the Metropolis, and a similar petition under the Society's seal, were presented to both Houses of Parliament—the former by the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General, and the latter by the Earl of Devon and the Solicitor-General; that petitions of other Law Societies came flowing in from all parts of the country; that a deputation on the subject from the Society was very favourably received by the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General; and that a plan and elevation of the proposed new Courts—prepared on the assumption of their being erected in Lincoln's Inn Fields—were actually made by Mr. Barry, submitted to the Judges, and exhibited in the Society's Hall.

In the year 1841 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the matter, and a number of witnesses, comprising judges, counsel, solicitors, officers of the Courts, and others, were examined. The labours of the committee ended in the year 1842; and the evidence was then ordered to be printed. The committee expressed no opinion on the evidence; but none was in fact needed, for the whole body of testimony was in favour of the concentration of the Courts and offices on one site.

In February, 1843, a special general meeting of the Society was held 'to receive a report of proceedings relative to the removal of the Courts from Westminster, and to consider what further steps should be taken therein.' A fresh petition to the Houses of Parliament, in which the result of the evidence taken by the committee, and the grounds in support of the proposed removal, were most exhaustively stated, was agreed on at that meeting. The petition refers to a 'feeling existing in some minds in favour of the locality of Westminster Hall arising from old associations,' as if there were

no other obstacle in the way of a change the desirability of which had been proved to demonstration ; but the petitioners soon discovered their mistake, and found that the goal which they had supposed to be in full view was still far distant.

The next year showed an ominous falling off in the hopefulness which had before marked the agitation. The committee were obliged to admit that 'they could not pretend to say that they had received much encouragement.' But in 1846 they were able to report that the select committee had been revived, and had received further evidence which comprised the suggestion of a new site 'situate west of the Institution, and extending from Carey Street to the Strand.'

The Society came to the conclusion that the spot so suggested was, upon the whole, the most desirable for the purpose in the interests both of the public and the profession. From that view they never swerved ; the site to which they then pinned their faith was ultimately chosen ; but not until after a further and sustained agitation, extending over a period of twenty-four years. During the whole of that time the Society left no stone unturned to bring the matter to a satisfactory issue. They petitioned ; they went in deputation ; they made suggestions ; they pointed the way out of innumerable real and imaginary difficulties which were raised ; they combated opposition, disinclination, and indifference ; they roused other forces to action to support their own ; and finally, in the year 1869, they undertook the whole burden of a severe and expensive contest before a select committee of the House of Commons as to the relative merits of the Carey Street site, and of a site on the Thames Embankment, which was suggested and vigorously supported after the Acts of Parliament for acquiring the Carey Street site had been passed, the land purchased, the site partially cleared, and the architect's design for the building on that site selected. Even then the struggle was not over ; for fresh delays took place, and in the year 1873—eight years after the passing of the Acts for the acquisition of the site and for providing the cost of the

buildings—the Council had the mortification of reporting that ‘the matter remained in complete abeyance.’ In the following year, however, the Council were at last able to state that the buildings were in active progress; and it is now matter of history that the Courts were opened by the Queen in person on the 4th of December, 1882. A loyal address was presented to Her Majesty on the occasion, and the President, Mr. Thomas Paine, received the honour of knighthood. An honour of a like character was conferred on Mr. Henry Watson Parker, the President of 1887, being the 50th anniversary of Her Majesty’s accession to the throne.

It should be added that the President for the time being of this Society, together with Mr. John Young and Mr. Cookson, members of the Council, were nominated as members of the Royal Commission appointed for carrying into effect the Act for the concentration of the Courts; and that among many who rendered assistance to the Society in connection with that measure, the late Mr. Edwin Wilkins Field was specially distinguished by his devotion to the cause. A statue of Mr. Field by Mr. Thomas Woolner has been placed in the Royal Courts of Justice.

We now reach the last subject of review in the Society’s history—its work in the field of Law Reform generally. We find in the year 1835 the first record of the Society’s action in connection with legislation not exclusively affecting the profession, in the shape of the introduction into the Annual Report of a laconic sentence stating that the Committee had taken into consideration several Bills before Parliament ‘relating to the law’; and in the same paragraph of that Report the warm acknowledgments of the Committee were expressed to Mr. Tooke, one of its most active members, who had a seat in Parliament at the time, for his able and zealous assistance.

No bills are mentioned by name in the report of 1835; but this branch of the Society’s functions, which from that time rapidly increased in importance, soon began to occupy

the foremost place in the Annual Reports: and the consideration of current Bills in Parliament, whether affecting the principles or the practice of the general law, has long been a special feature of the Society's work.

The operations of the Society in this respect have, for the most part, been confined to measures for the introduction of which it has not been directly responsible. In a few exceptional instances only has it initiated legislation of a character not directly affecting the profession. The reason for this is obvious. Had the Society attempted to take upon itself the burden of originating Law Reforms, in the wider sense of the expression, it would soon have been compelled to make every other part of its duties subservient to that one engrossing labour, for which it was not created, and for which its multifarious and ever-increasing obligations to the profession rendered it unfitted. But this reasoning has no bearing on the application by the Society to measures introduced, or proposed to be introduced, into Parliament, of its criticisms, suggestions, support, or opposition.

The most cursory glance over the public statutes of the last sixty years, and the orders and rules which have followed in their wake, will suffice to show that the exhaustive consideration of current measures, and the preparation of practical criticisms and suggestions, have represented no mean expenditure of labour. The Society's existence has been passed in stirring legal times, and its attention has been turned to a succession of vast changes in every department of our system of law. The Common Law and Chancery Procedure Acts, the County Courts Acts, the Bankruptcy Acts, the Judicature Acts, the Conveyancing Acts, the Settled Land Acts: these, and many hundreds of other statutes only secondary in importance to them, have come under its consideration. Nor must it be forgotten that the Society has been represented conspicuously upon the Royal Commissions, which have preceded nearly all of these great legislative efforts, by members of its body appointed to take part in the deliberations of those Commissions.

It has often been asserted, most unjustly, that the attitude of the profession to proposals of Law Reform has been that of at least passive resistance, and that anomalies and inequalities which could not logically be defended have been allowed to survive for no better reason than that legal practitioners were interested in keeping them alive. The imputation—based as it is on a transparent fallacy—scarcely requires serious contradiction, but its want of foundation has never perhaps more conspicuously been illustrated than in the case of the Conveyancing Acts. It may be recorded in these pages with legitimate pride, that the great changes both in principle and practice effected by those measures were modelled upon views of which the first public expression emanated from a member of the Society. Mr. Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, the then President, propounded in an exhaustive address upon this subject, delivered by him at Cambridge in 1879, a scheme for the amendment of the Law of Real Property; and in this address a series of recommendations were made, of which a large number were adopted and substantially carried out by the Legislature. It may be added that at every stage the Society lent their active co-operation to those who were responsible for the framing and conduct of the Bills. Neither should it be lost sight of that two important Acts passed in 1888, viz.: The Trustee Act, and the Land Charges Registration and Searches Act, were prepared and promoted in Parliament by this Society.

But a survey only of the field of legislation which has actually come to pass does not exhaust the subject. Between a Bill in Parliament and an Act of Parliament there is a wide gulf. The projects of Law Reform are not confined to well-considered Government measures, backed up by public opinion, and frequently matured beforehand with the aid of distinguished jurists. All sorts of visionary schemes are 'reduced into writing' and submitted for Parliamentary sanction. Many measures which would involve consequences of the gravest importance are brought forward on the respon-

sibility of individual members, and need close and careful watching, lest, in the hurry of modern legislation, they should slip through Parliament without any sufficient consideration of all that lies behind them ; and many measures introduced by the Government for the time being, or with its approval, are brought to an untimely end by the pressure of other public business, or by the fate which sooner or later attends all Governments. In short, to measure by the Statute Book alone the Parliamentary past of the Society's work is to leave out of account altogether one of the principal factors in the calculation.

There is much in the past of which the Society may be justly proud ; but, after all, the main practical usefulness of the past is to point a moral for the present and the future. It is never permitted to such a body to rest and be thankful. Its labours and responsibilities multiply in a corresponding ratio to the increase of its influence and importance ; and, if any proof of this self-evident fact were needed, one glance at the comparative bulk of the records of the Society's work in the earlier and the more recent years of its existence, and even of the work of ten years ago and of to-day, would alone supply it. To societies of this character applies with as much truth as to individuals the old adage *Qui cessat esse melior cessat esse bonus* ; and it may be that, if this chapter be taken up by a historian writing on the same subject fifty years hence, it will be used mainly to illustrate the magnitude of the strides taken in the interval. The Incorporated Law Society must ever aspire to be a faithful leader and true reflex of enlightened views, and a watchful guardian alike of the honour and of the best interests of a learned profession. It can only fulfil the task with effect, and raise its voice with authority, if it is heartily supported on all sides by those whose cause it represents and advocates. And it will be a matter for sincere gratification to every member of the Society, if this record of the past, and the reflections which these pages may suggest as to the field of useful and honourable work which may lie before the Society in the future,

should lead members (and especially country members) of the profession who have not yet joined the Society's ranks to realise that there are higher and larger considerations involved in doing so than any question of the mere personal conveniences of membership.

HISTORY OF THE PROFESSION

OF

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE

STEPS NECESSARY TO OBTAIN ADMISSION AS A SOLICITOR

THE word attorney signifies any one who acts in the turn or place of another : and as a person may depute to another anything which he may lawfully do himself, it is clear, at any rate, that attorneys, that is, those authorised by a special power of attorney to execute a deed or do any other act of a similar character for another, must have existed from a very remote period. The mode of appointment of this class of attorneys is the same now as it was centuries ago.

Attorneys-at-Law, whose business was to represent plaintiffs or defendants in suits or actions, are of more recent origin. At one time they were not recognised in the Courts, at all events in the earlier stages of the proceedings, inasmuch as up to the 13th century it was necessary that suitors should appear in person. After a suitor had, however, appeared, he could then be represented by an attorney-at-law, who was appointed for that purpose by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, or by Parliament. This mode of appointment was too cumbrous and expensive to last long. It also gave rise to much delay and inconvenience, because until a suitor

had an attorney assigned to him he was compelled to appear in person each day during which his suit was pending.

To remedy this evil, an Act was passed (20 Hen. III., c. 10) which provided that any freeman who was a suitor might appoint an attorney to conduct his suits for him. The necessity for a special authority having been dispensed with in civil actions, it was also gradually done away with in other cases, until the law became what it is at the present day. The principal Acts passed for this purpose besides the one already quoted are those of 3 Edw. I., c. 42, 6 Edw. I., c. 8, and 13 Edw. I., c. 10.

Up to and for some time after the period during which attorneys had to be specially appointed by Letters Patent or by Parliament, infants or idiots could not appear by attorney. Infants, being under age, had no power to appoint an attorney, and were therefore compelled to appear by guardians. Idiots had to appear in person.

Corporations could not appear except by an attorney appointed under their Common Seal.

The profession of solicitor appears to have been inferior to that of attorney, and of later date. This inferiority appears to have continued until the 17th century, as in 1654 it was provided by a Rule of Court that no person should be admitted as an attorney unless he had practised for five years in the Courts as a common solicitor.

The business of solicitors at first consisted in the superintendence of the legal affairs of others, but, unlike attorneys, they had no power to bind their principals. In later times, however, they had the conduct of all matters in Chancery, and as the business of that Court increased, and as the two professions were latterly generally united in the same individual, the term solicitor gradually came to supersede that of attorney, until by the Judicature Act, 1873, the latter term was entirely abolished. Up to that time, however, the practitioners in the Courts of Common Law were invariably styled attorneys.

Long after the right to appear by attorney had been

recognised by the law, there existed no regulation as to their admission, but a discretionary power appears to have been vested in the Chief Officers of the Courts to appoint proper persons to be attorneys. Some regulations as to their qualifications are contained in the 'Mirrour of Justice,' and 20 Edw. I. empowers the Justices to select from every County a number of attorneys and apprentices, the best and most apt for their learning and skill, to do service in the Courts.

Even so early as the 14th century it would seem that the profession was overcrowded, and for the purpose of preventing its increase the Barons of the Exchequer were restrained (15 Edw. II., c. 1) from admitting attorneys except in pleas before them, and their clerks and servants (who appear to have exercised the power of admission) were also prohibited from admitting attorneys, that power being reserved to the Chancellor and the Chief Justices.

Notwithstanding the above enactment, the profession continued to increase, but the standard of its education does not seem to have kept pace with its growth in numbers, if any faith can be placed in the preamble to Act 4 Henry IV., c. 18, which recites that sundry damages had ensued to persons by the great number of attorneys 'ignorant of the law and not learned as they were wont to be before that time.' With the view of remedying this state of things, the Act provided that attorneys should be examined by the Justices, and that they that were good and virtuous and of good fame should be received and sworn well and truly to serve in their offices, and that their names should be placed on a Roll. On the other hand, those attorneys who were not good and virtuous and of good fame were to be excluded from the profession, and any found in default were for ever after to be prevented from practising.

Whether the Judges performed the duties required of them by the statute does not appear, but fifty years later the complaints against the great increase in the number of attorneys continued. To check this increase (which was

considered a great evil) an Act (33 Henry VI., c. 7) was passed, which, after reciting that the number of attorneys was too great, and that it was their practice to stir up suits for their own profit, enacted that from that date there should only be six attorneys in Norfolk, six in Suffolk, and two in the City of Norwich. How any alarming increase in the number of attorneys could have taken place in the face of such a restriction does not appear.

In addition to the special restraints by Acts of Parliament, it was the custom of the Courts to admit only a certain number of attorneys annually, and this continued at all events down to the Act 2 Geo. II., c. 23, which provided that nothing in that Act should be construed to extend or authorise the admission or enrolment of any greater number than ancient usage or custom allowed.

The first statute which had reference to the government of solicitors was 3 James I., c. 7. It recites that through the abuse of sundry attorneys and solicitors by charging their clients with excessive fees and other unnecessary demands, the clients had grown to be overburdened, and the practice of the just and honest serjeants and councillors at law was much hindered, and that such attorneys and solicitors for their own profit were in the habit of delaying suits to an extraordinary degree. The statute, therefore, provided that none should be admitted attorneys or solicitors except those brought up in the Courts in which they wished to practise, or otherwise well practised in the soliciting of causes, and who had been found by their dealings to be skilful and honest. It also provided that attorneys and solicitors should not be allowed any fees laid out for counsel unless they produced receipts for them. They were also compelled to deliver bills to their clients under their hands before requiring payment, and if they delayed their clients' suits for gain, or demanded more than their proper fees and disbursements, the clients were empowered to recover costs and treble damages, and the attorneys and solicitors were for ever after disabled from practising.

The Act imposed a penalty of £20 on any attorney or solicitor who allowed his name to be used by an unqualified person in conducting cases, and a like penalty on the unqualified person.

In 1654 it was provided by a Rule of the Supreme Court at Westminster, that none should be admitted an attorney unless, as previously mentioned, he had practised five years as a common solicitor in Court, or had served five years as a clerk to some Judge, serjeant-at-law, barrister, attorney, clerk, or other officer of the Court: and who, on examination, should be found of good ability and honesty for such employment, and that the Court should once in every year nominate twelve or more able and credible practisers to examine such persons as desired to be admitted attorneys, and to appoint convenient times and places for their examination, and that persons desirous of being admitted should first attend with their proofs of service, and then repair to the persons appointed to examine them, and on being approved to present themselves to the Court to be sworn.

In the 17th century all attorneys were obliged to be members of one of the Inns of Court or Chancery, and had to be in commons every term. This was required by Rules of the Supreme Courts in 1654, 1677, and 1684, and was intended for the purpose of bringing attorneys together and thus facilitate the transaction of business.

In 1704 all the Courts of Common Law ordered that all attorneys not already admitted into one of the Inns of Court or Chancery should procure themselves to be so admitted, and that from that date no person should be sworn an attorney, or admitted, unless he was admitted a member of one of such Inns, such admission to be verified by a certificate signed by the Treasurer or Principal of the Inn. The Inns of Court and Chancery did not, however, enforce this regulation; and in fact, from about the beginning of the present century, the four Great Inns of Court have excluded those whose names are on the roll of attorneys and solicitors, or those who are articled to them, from being members of their societies.

The first statute which required service under Articles was 2 Geo. II., c. 23. It also provided that the Judges, before they admitted any person to take the oath required by the Act, should examine and inquire, by such ways and means as they thought proper, touching his fitness and capacity to act as an attorney or solicitor. It also provided that an attorney should not have more than two articled clerks; and this is the law up to the present day. This Act also provided for the delivery of a signed bill one month before it could be sued on, and for taxation in the meantime; and that if more than a sixth were taxed off, the solicitor should pay the costs of taxation.

On admission, the Judges were authorised to take a fee of one shilling only, and they were to deliver a certificate of admission, written on parchment, bearing a treble forty-shilling stamp.

The Judges, by Rules of Trinity Term, 1791, and Trinity Term, 1793, made regulations under which applicants for admission were required to give a term's notice thereof in various public places, such as the Courts, the Judges' Chambers, and the Law Offices. Under these regulations, the several Law Societies and other persons interested in the subject, both in town and country, were enabled to make inquiries into the character and conduct of the applicants, and to submit any objections against them to the consideration of the Judges. For this purpose it was the practice to enter a caveat at the Judge's chambers, whereupon notice was given, and the case heard before a Judge. This practice is in substance continued through the Law Society, subject to appeal to the Master of the Rolls.

No regular examination took place before any of the Judges, either of the Common Law Courts or in Chancery, as to the fitness or capacity of the applicant to discharge the duty of an attorney or solicitor; the intermittent and informal examinations which took place extended to little more than questions as to character and service under articles.

Up to the year 1833 there appears to have been no means

by which an articled clerk could acquire a knowledge of the laws which he was subsequently to assist in administering, except what he could learn in his master's office. In order to remedy this evil, the Law Society instituted lectures in 1833 in the various branches of the law, which have now been superseded by a system of classes, and postal instruction conducted by tutors.

Prior to the year 1836 there were no requirements as to the passing of a formal examination, by persons seeking admission, and the Law Society, feeling strongly that in order to induce articled clerks to acquire a sound knowledge of the laws it was essential that they should be required to pass an examination at the termination of their articles, presented a memorial in the year 1835 to the Master of the Rolls and the other Judges, urging upon them the necessity for such an examination. After many interviews with the Judges, Rules of Court were made in 1836, under which persons applying for admission as attorneys were required to pass an examination; and for this purpose the Judges appointed 16 Members of the Council of the Law Society, together with certain officers of the Court, to superintend the examinations, which were held in the Hall of the Society for the first time in 1836. In 1837, the Master of the Rolls made a similar order for the examination in Equity of solicitors. The examination in that subject took place at the Rolls House instead of at the Hall of the Law Society, and it was held in the presence of one of the Masters in Chancery and one of the sworn Clerks of the Court. Testimonials as to due service were, however, required to be left with the Secretary of the Law Society in the same manner as for the examination of attorneys.

In 1843 the Act 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 73, was passed, which empowered the Judges to make regulations for the conduct of the examinations; and the Master of the Rolls in 1844, and the Judges in 1846, made regulations as to the conduct of the examinations; and for this purpose they were in the habit of appointing 16 Members of the Council, together with certain officers of the Court. This Act contained provisions as to

service under articles and regulations as to admission. It appointed the Law Society Registrar of Solicitors, with power to keep a Roll of and grant certificates to solicitors. The Act also provided for the taxation of bills of costs, and the punishment of unqualified persons acting as attorneys or solicitors.

In 1853 the regulations as to the examinations in common law and equity were consolidated. Up to that time fifteen questions were set in each of the following subjects, viz.: common law, equity, conveyancing, bankruptcy, criminal law, and proceedings before magistrates: and candidates were required to pass in common law, and equity, and in one of the other subjects. At that date the Law Society came to the conclusion that, having regard to the great importance to the community that solicitors should be well acquainted with conveyancing, and the law of real property, that branch was made an essential subject. This regulation shows that at that time conveyancing formed one of the principal branches of a solicitor's business; but, at an earlier period, this was not so, that work being for the most part done by barristers and certificated conveyancers, and to some extent by scriveners. In some of the old text-books on conveyancing, the practice of persons other than barristers preparing conveyances is severely censured.

The examination in bankruptcy, criminal law, and proceedings before magistrates, was continued. It was, however, not necessary that these subjects should be taken up; but candidates who answered questions in them had the advantage of the marks obtained. This regulation has continued in force up to the present time; but the Council have recently rearranged the subjects for the final examination, as to which details are given on page 179.

On the 8th of April, 1846, a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the state of Legal Education.

The committee made its report in August, 1846, which extended over 400 folio pages. It recommended that a strin-

gent examination should be required in general knowledge previous to apprenticeship; that this examination should embrace, in addition to the so-called commercial education, a competent knowledge of at least Latin, geography, history, and the elements of arithmetic and ethics, and one or more of the modern languages.

The committee also recommended that, for the further education of solicitors, it would be highly desirable that they should attend lectures and classes in the Inns of Court, and also others of a nature more special to their own branch of the profession in the Law Societies of which they might happen to be members, and that the final examination should be conducted more in reference to general principles than the technicalities of the Law.

In 1854 the Law Society, with the view of carrying the recommendations contained in the report into effect, and for the purpose of maintaining the position of solicitors amongst the other learned professions, took steps towards the establishment of a Preliminary Examination in general knowledge.

The Society felt that, as solicitors have to advise clients in all ranks of society, from the highest to the lowest, on all sorts of questions, some of them of the most delicate nature, it was obvious that their efficiency and usefulness would be much increased if their general as well as legal attainments were such as to command respect and attention. It would also be for the benefit of the public at large that solicitors should not only possess professional skill, but also those advantages which science, literature, and languages are calculated to confer. The Society therefore strongly urged the establishment of an examination in science, literature, and the classics. They were not successful at first, but they continued their efforts, and in the end they succeeded in obtaining the Act 23 & 24 Vic., cap. 127, under which an examination in general knowledge prior to entering into articles of clerkship was authorised to be held.

Up to the year 1860 the Final Examination only was required to be passed, but under the Act of that year an

Intermediate Examination was held as well as the Preliminary Examination. The Intermediate Examination was instituted for the purpose of testing the progress in the acquisition of legal knowledge made by articulated clerks during their articles.

Since that time the Solicitors Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25), has been passed, and under it the conduct of the examinations is vested in the Incorporated Law Society. The Act made no alteration in the number or character of the examinations.

In 1879 another examination was established, viz. the Honours Examination, at which prizes and certificates of merit are awarded to successful candidates under certain conditions.

Every person seeking admission as a solicitor is required to pass the Preliminary Examination (unless exempted therefrom), the Intermediate Examination (unless exempted therefrom), and the Final Examination (except in the case of a Colonial attorney of seven years' standing).

Under the provisions of the Solicitors Act of 1877, the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls have power to exempt from the Preliminary Examination, but it has been intimated to the Law Society that orders for exemption will be granted only in very special circumstances.

The Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls forward, it is believed, nearly all applications for exemption to the Law Society for consideration, and it is gratifying to be able to state that in the great majority of cases the orders made are in accordance with the recommendation of the Council.

The rule by which the Council is guided in arriving at these recommendations is that no person shall be allowed to enter the profession without having passed the Preliminary Examination, or some examination fairly equivalent to it. The Council think that it cannot be considered a hardship to require that persons seeking to become solicitors shall possess a fair knowledge of the subjects required for the Preliminary Examination.

A summary of the present regulations as to service and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors, will be found on page 193.

Notwithstanding admission, the solicitor cannot practise until he has obtained a certificate from the Law Society as Registrar of Solicitors, and paid the duty thereon to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

On applying for this certificate, it is necessary for the solicitor to leave at the office of the Law Society a declaration in duplicate, forms of which may be obtained on application at the office, setting forth his full name, date of admission, and place or places of business. After the lapse of a week his certificate is handed to him on the payment of 5s. He then takes it to Somerset House (with one of the duplicate declarations), where it is stamped and becomes effective. The certificate must be renewed annually.

Annual
Certificate.

The stamp duty payable by London solicitors is, for the three years following admission, £4 10s., and after that period £9. For solicitors practising in the country, the duty for the first three years is £3, and after that period £6.

In order to enable the Registrar to enter on the Roll the date of the stamping of certificates, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are required to return to the Law Society, after the 15th of February, the declarations so left with them, if stamped on or before the 1st of January.

If stamped after the 1st of January, the solicitor is bound to produce the certificate to the Registrar within one month after it has been stamped, otherwise it will bear date from the time at which it has been produced.

All certificates stamped before the 16th of December bear date as from the 16th of November. Certificates stamped on or after the 16th of December bear date from the time when they are stamped, subject to the provision previously mentioned as to certificates stamped after the 1st of January.

If a solicitor neglect for a whole year to renew his certificate, it is in the discretion of the Registrar to grant or refuse

his application to do so, subject to an appeal to the Master of the Rolls.

Section 22 of the Solicitors Act, 1860, provides that any list of solicitors published by or with the authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and containing the names of solicitors who have obtained stamped certificates for the current year on or before the 1st of January, in the same year, shall, until the contrary be made to appear, be evidence of the holding of such certificates, and the absence of the name of any person from such list shall, until the contrary be made to appear, be evidence that such person is not qualified to practise as a solicitor under a certificate for the current year.

Solicitors are officers of the Court. They are subject to its summary jurisdiction if they misconduct themselves, and may either be suspended or struck off the Roll.

The procedure in applications to strike solicitors from the Roll, or to require them to answer matters contained in an affidavit, is set out in detail in Part I. of the Rules under the Solicitors Act, 1888, p. 141.

Closely allied to this subject is that of unqualified persons representing themselves to be solicitors, or transacting business in the names of solicitors without authority. The provisions against offences of this kind are numerous and stringent.

The Solicitors Act, 1843, prohibits a person not duly qualified from acting in any way as a solicitor in Court, either in his own name or in the name of any other person. Such person cannot recover any fee or reward for anything so done, and, in addition to other penalties, renders himself liable for each offence to a penalty of £50, to be recovered by the Incorporated Law Society with the sanction of the Attorney-General; and any solicitor who allows his name to be made use of in any action or suit upon the account or for the profit of an unqualified person, or who does any act whereby an unqualified person is enabled to practise as a solicitor in any suit, shall and may, upon proof thereof, be struck off the Roll

and for ever after disabled from practising, and the unqualified person may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one year.

Any person who wilfully and falsely pretends to be a solicitor, or uses any description implying that he is duly qualified to act as such, renders himself liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for each offence. 37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12.

With some exceptions, a person is deemed not to be duly qualified under this provision unless he has at the time a stamped certificate entitling him to practise, and an unqualified person acting as a solicitor cannot recover any costs or disbursements.

Any surrogate or other person not being a barrister-at-law, certificated solicitor, proctor, notary public, certificated conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity, who for or in expectation of gain or reward either directly or as the agent for another person takes instructions for or prepares any papers on which to found or oppose a Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration, is guilty of an offence within the foregoing provision, and may be prosecuted accordingly. 40 & 41 Vic., cap. 62, sec. 2.

The Stamp Act, 1891, renders an unqualified person who acts or practises as a solicitor in any Court or as a notary public liable to a penalty of £50. A similar penalty is imposed on every person who, not being a barrister, or a duly certificated solicitor, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity, for or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, draws or prepares any instrument relating to real or personal estate or any proceedings in law or equity. 'Instrument' in this provision does not include a will or other testamentary instrument, an agreement under hand, a power of attorney, or transfer of stock containing no trust or limitation thereof. 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 39, secs. 43, 41.

The Land Transfer Act, 1897, also provides that every person who (not being a barrister or a duly certificated solicitor, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity) either directly or indirectly, for or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, draws or prepares any instrument of 69 & 61 Vic., cap. 65, sec. 10.

transfer or charge or an application to register restrictive conditions or to alter or discharge, or alter the priority of a registered charge or any other prescribed instrument, shall incur a fine not exceeding £50, recoverable before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS AND PERPETUAL COMMISSIONERS

THE Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, provides that the Lord Chancellor may appoint persons being practising solicitors, or other fit and proper persons, to be commissioners for oaths. The application for a commission is by means of a petition to the Lord Chancellor, who has issued the following information for the guidance of solicitors applying :—

Commissioners to administer oaths.

‘In London or other large towns the minimum qualification is six years’ continuous practice as a solicitor from the date of the first certificate. In country cases the rule as to six years’ continuous practice is, under special circumstances, which may be concisely stated for the Lord Chancellor’s consideration, sometimes relaxed. Applicants for commissioner-ships must first leave their papers with the Incorporated Law Society for at least three weeks. They must then be called for. These papers consist of—(1) Petition signed by the applicant, setting forth the grounds of his application. (2) A certificate, signed by two practising barristers and two solicitors, certifying applicant’s fitness for the post. (3) A certificate, signed by at least six householders, or office renters, residents in the neighbourhood where applicant’s office is located, supporting petition. (4) Notice to the Registrar of Solicitors. The necessary forms can be obtained from a law stationer. The papers, having been considered by the Incorporated Law Society, and the date of applicant’s first certificate noted thereon, have next to be left with the Clerk of the Chamber, Lord Chancellor’s Department, House

of Lords, who examines the papers and communicates on the subject of any preliminary objections with the applicants or their agents. The papers are then submitted to the Lord Chancellor for his Lordship's decision. If the application is allowed, an intimation to that effect is sent to the applicant, enclosing the form of appointment, which requires to be impressed with a £5 Judicature stamp. On the return of the form duly stamped, the signature of the Lord Chancellor will be obtained, and the appointment returned to the applicant by post. Commissions, before being acted on, must be entered at the office of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery Lane. In the event of a renewed application being made, a second notice must be served on the Registrar of Solicitors before the papers are again submitted for the consideration of the Lord Chancellor.'

23 & 24 Vic.,
cap. 127,
sec. 39.

Perpetual
Commissioners, 3 & 4
Wm IV., cap.
71.

Perpetual commissions for taking the acknowledgments of married women are granted by the Lord Chief Justice. The application is by petition stating where the applicant practises and whether he is in partnership or not, and reciting the public appointments, if any, held by him, and the necessity for the new appointment. The petition must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the magistrates, clergy, and principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and also a certificate by two or more barristers, stating that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be appointed a perpetual commissioner. These papers are lodged at the office for filing the acknowledgments of married women. The fee on obtaining this commission is £1. Before being acted upon the commission must be entered at the office of the Incorporated Law Society. The Register of commissions is open to the inspection of the public during office hours without fee.

23 & 24 Vic.,
cap. 127,
sec. 39.

CALL OF SOLICITORS TO THE BAR

THE Consolidated Regulations of the Inns of Court provide that a solicitor of five years' standing who, prior to admission as a student, has taken his name off the Roll of Solicitors, may be admitted a student at an Inn of Court, and may be examined for call to the Bar, and be called to the Bar without keeping any terms. He must give at least twelve months' notice in writing to the Law Society, and to each of the four Inns of Court, of his intention to seek call to the Bar, and produce a certificate, signed by two members of the Council of the Law Society, that he is a fit and proper person to be called to the Bar. In addition, he may have to pass the examination preliminary to admission as a student.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE

MANY public appointments are by law or custom confined to barristers and solicitors. The following are the principal appointments in question:—

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS CONFINED TO BARRISTERS.

Office.	Salary.			Qualification.
	£	s.	d.	
Lord Chancellor . . .	10,000	0	0	Holders of high judicial office, or Barristers of not less than fifteen years' standing (39 & 40 Vic., cap. 59, sec. 6).
Lord Chief Justice . . .	8,000	0	0	
Master of the Rolls . . .	6,000	0	0	
Lord of Appeal in Ordinary	6,000	0	0	
Lord Justice of Appeal.	5,000	0	0	36 & 37 Vic., cap. 66, sec. 8.
Judge of the High Court	5,000	0	0	Barristers of ten years' standing.
Attorney-General . . .	8,217	0	0	And fees.
Solicitor-General . . .	8,638	0	0	And fees.
Judge Advocate-General	Unpaid			
Deputy ditto	1,000	0	0	
County Court Judge . . .	—			Barristers of seven years' standing (51 & 52 Vic., cap. 43, sec. 8).
Inferior Court of Record, Assistant Judge	—			Barristers of seven years' standing (35 & 36 Vic., cap. 86, sec. 7).
Mayor's Court, Assistant Judge	1,500	0	0	Barristers of seven years' standing (Mayor's Court Procedure Act, 1857, sec. 43).

Office.	Salary.	Qualification, if any.
	£ s. d.	
Metropolitan Police Magistrate	1,000 to 1,800	Barristers of seven years' standing (2 & 3 Vic., cap. 71, sec. 3).
Recorder	—	Barrister of five years' standing (45 & 46 Vic., cap. 50, sec. 163).
Salford Hundred Court, Judge	—	Barrister of ten years' standing (31 & 32 Vic., cap. 130, sec. 14) (Local).
Stipendiary Magistrate	—	Barristers of five years' standing under 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 3; and of seven years' standing under 45 & 46 Vic., cap. 50, sec. 161.
Conveyancing Counsel to the Court	—	Barrister of ten years' standing (15 & 16 Vic., cap. 80, sec. 41).
Examiner of the Court	—	Barrister of three years' standing (Supreme Court Rules, ord. 37, rule 40).
Registrar under Land Transfer Act, 1875	1,800 0 0	Barrister of ten years' standing (38 & 39 Vic., cap. 87, sec. 106, 119).
Revising Barrister . . .	—	Barristers of seven years' standing (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 53, sec. 6).

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS CONFINED TO BARRISTERS AND
SOLICITORS, OR USUALLY FILLED BY THEM.

Office.	Salary.	Qualification, if any.
	£ s. d.	
Admiralty Registrar .	1,500 0 0	Barrister or Solicitor of ten years' standing (24 & 25 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 27).
,, Examiner .	—	Barrister or Solicitor (24 & 25 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 28).
Assize, Clerk of . . .	—	Barrister or Solicitor (32 & 33 Vic., cap. 89, sec. 3).

Office.	Salary.	Qualification, if any.
	£ s. d.	
Associate, Central Office	—	15 & 16 Vic., cap. 72, sec. 11.
Bankruptcy Registrar .	1,200 to 1,500	46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 116.
Board of Agriculture, Legal Adviser	800 0 0	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Board of Trade Soli- citor	1,800 0 0	Now held by a Solicitor (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Borough Deputy Co- roner	—	Barrister or Solicitor (45 & 46 Vic., cap. 50, secs. 171-2).
British Museum, Soli- citor	—	Now held by a Solicitor (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Charity Commissioners, Solicitor	—	Now held by a Solicitor (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Clerk of the Peace . .	—	Usually held by a Solicitor (51 & 52 Vic., cap. 41, sec. 83).
Commissioner for Oaths	—	Usually held by a Solicitor (52 Vic., cap. 10, sec. 1).
Commissioner for tak- ing acknowledgments	—	Usually held by a Solicitor (3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 74, sec. 81).
County Council, Clerk .	—	Held with the office of Clerk of the Peace (51 & 52 Vic., cap. 41, sec. 83).
Customs, Solicitor . .	2,000 0 0	Now held by a Solicitor (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Customs, Assistant Solicitor	—	Now held by a Barrister.
Duchy of Cornwall, Solicitor	—	Now held by a Solicitor (18 & 19 Vic., cap. 32, sec. 31).
Ecclesiastical Commis- sioners, Solicitor	—	Now held by a Solicitor (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Exchequer and Audit Department, Legal Adviser	—	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
General Post Office Solicitor	—	Now held by a Solicitor (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Guardians, Clerk to . .	—	Usually held by a Solicitor (4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 76, sec. 46).
House of Commons, Clerk	2,000 0 0	Now held by a Solicitor.
India, Secretary of State for, Solicitor	1,200 0 0	Now held by a Barrister.
Inferior Court of Re- cord, Judge	—	Barrister or Solicitor of ten years' standing (8 & 9 Vic., cap. 127, sec. 9).
Inland Revenue Soli- citor	2,000 0 0	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).

Office.	Salary.	Qualification, if any.
	£ s. d.	
Inland Revenue, Assistant Solicitor	1,000 to 1,200	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Justices' Clerk	—	Barristers of fourteen years' standing; Solicitors and others (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 43, sec. 7).
Land Transfer Act, 1875, Assistant-Registrar	900 0 0	Barrister or Solicitor of five years' standing. Now held by a Barrister (38 & 39 Vic., cap. 87, secs. 106, 119).
Local Government Board, Legal Adviser.	1,200 0 0	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
London, City of, Solicitor	2,250 0 0	Now held by a Solicitor (6 & 7 Vic., cap. 73, sec. 47).
Master of the Supreme Court	1,250 to 1,500	Barrister or Solicitor of five years' standing (42 & 43 Vic., cap. 78, sec. 10.)
Official Referee . . .	—	36 & 37 Vic., cap. 66, sec. 83.
Official Solicitor . . .	—	Now held by Solicitor (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Patent Office, Law Clerk	375 0 0	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Probate Registrar . .	1,200 to 1,600	Barrister or Solicitor (20 & 21 Vic., cap. 77, sec. 20).
Privy Council, Registrar	1,500 0 0	Now held by a Barrister (3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 41, sec. 18).
Public Works and Buildings, Solicitor	—	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Public Works Loan Board, Solicitor	1,500 0 0	Now held by a Solicitor (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Queen Anne's Bounty, Solicitor	—	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Railway & Canal Traffic Commissioners, Registrar	500 0 0	Now held by a Barrister (51 & 52 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 21).
Taxing Master, Chancery Division	1,500 0 0	This appointment has hitherto been confined to Solicitors.
Town Clerks	—	45 & 46 Vic., cap. 50, sec. 17.
Treasury, Solicitor . .	2,500 0 0	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).
Treasury, Assistant-Solicitors	1,000 to 1,500	Two are Barristers and one is a Solicitor.
Under-Sheriff	—	Usually held by a Solicitor (50 & 51 Vic., cap. 55, sec. 23).

Office.	Salary.	Qualification, if any.
	£ s. d.	
Vestry Clerk	—	Usually held by a Solicitor (13 & 14 Vic., cap. 57, sec. 6).
Woods and Forests, Solicitor	1,500 0 0	Now held by a Barrister (37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12).

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS CONFINED, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS,
TO SOLICITORS.

Office.	Salary.	Qualification.
	£ s. d.	
Chancery Division Chief Clerk (now designated Master)	1,500 0 0	Solicitors of ten years' standing (15 & 16 Vic., cap. 80, sec. 17).
Chancery Registrar . .	1,250 to 2,000	5 Vic., cap. 5, secs. 38, 41.
Chancery Registrar's Clerks	300 to 800	Solicitor or a person who has served under articles to a Solicitor for five years (5 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 41).
County Court, Registrar	—	Solicitor of five years' standing (51 & 52 Vic., cap. 43, sec. 25).
District Registrar, High Court	—	Solicitor of five years' standing (44 & 45 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 22).
Metropolitan Police Court, Chief Clerk	—	2 & 3 Vic., cap. 71, sec. 5.
Salford Hundred Court, Registrar	—	Solicitor (31 & 32 Vic., cap. 130, sec. 25) (Local).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Clerk to	—	Solicitor (26 & 27 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 6).

ADMISSION OF ENGLISH SOLICITORS IN THE COLONIES

HAVING regard to the large number of young solicitors who go to the Colonies, and to the numerous inquiries which are addressed to the Law Society on the subject, the following statement has been prepared, detailing, as far as they can be ascertained, the steps necessary to be taken prior to admission in the Colonies.

In most of the Colonies a person previously admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland can be admitted without examination, on proof of such previous admission and that he has not done anything to cause his name to be struck off the Roll of the Court in which he was admitted.

In some Colonies such persons can be admitted without delay, the orders for that purpose being made conditional for a certain period. In other Colonies such persons have to be resident for a given time immediately prior to their admission, and in others residence and examination is required.

The regulations for each Colony are given very briefly under the name of the Colony.

BERMUDA.

Solicitors or writers to the signet in England, Scotland, or Ireland are admitted to practise in the Bermuda Courts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Persons admitted in England, Scotland, or Ireland are entitled to be admitted to practise in British Columbia and

Vancouver Island on passing an examination in the laws and practice of that province. Before admission, the applicant must deposit with the Registrar of the Court a certificate signed by two enrolled and practising members of the profession in the province, that they believe the applicant is a person of good moral character, and a certificate from a Judge of a Superior Court of the country in which he was admitted that the applicant was admitted a solicitor of such Court, and that he is of good standing and repute. A fee of fifty dollars is payable before admission on the Roll of Attorneys in the province.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Solicitors duly admitted to practise in the Courts of Great Britain and Ireland are eligible to practise in British Guiana without further examination on production of their certificates of admission, and sworn clerks who have served for five years in the Registrar's office in the districts of Demerara and Essequibo or of Berbice, or clerks who have served under articles for three years to a barrister, or advocate, or attorney-at-law practising in the Supreme Courts of British Guiana, with a certificate of good character and ability signed by the master with whom the clerkship has been served, and also by one of the barristers or advocates practising therein, may be admitted to practise as attorneys-at-law upon taking and subscribing the usual and customary oath.

CANADA.

Persons previously admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland are admitted to practise here, subject to certain conditions, which vary somewhat in the different States.

CEYLON.

A solicitor, writer to the signet, or proctor of any of the Superior Courts of Great Britain or Ireland, or a procurator

of any Court of Record in Scotland, may be admitted as a proctor for the Supreme Court of Ceylon. The applicant must produce a certificate or other documentary proof of his admission, together with an affidavit that he is the person named in the certificate, and that he has not done anything which would cause his name to be struck off the Roll of the Court in which he has been admitted, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief his name still remains on the Roll. A fee of £5 is payable on admission.

FIJI.

Persons previously admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland can be admitted to practise in Fiji on satisfying the Chief Justice there that they are fit and proper persons.

HONG KONG.

Solicitors and writers duly admitted in England, Scotland, and Ireland, or in any British Colony, are admitted to practise.

INDIA—BOMBAY.

Persons previously admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland are admitted to practise, on production of their certificates of admission, together with certificates of good character and ability, signed by the master with whom they served under articles, and also by one of the principal officers of the Court in which they were admitted. The application for admission is by means of a petition.

CALCUTTA.

A person previously admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland may be admitted in Calcutta, provided he produces a certificate of his admission and a certificate that his name is still on the Roll of the Court in which he was admitted, and gives satisfactory assurance of good character, and produces a

certificate signed by the major part of the examiners actually present and conducting the examination, one of them being the Registrar of the Court, that he has satisfactorily passed an examination in the following subjects:—

(1) The Letters Patent constituting the High Court. (2) The Code of Civil Procedure. (3) The Indian Penal Code. (4) The Code of Criminal Procedure. (5) The Indian Succession Act. (6) The Indian Contract Act. (7) The Evidence Act. (8) The Registration Act. (9) The Limitation Act.

JAMAICA.

Solicitors and writers to the signet duly admitted in England, Scotland, or Ireland are competent to practise in the Superior and other Courts in Jamaica. There is no provision as to a final examination prior to admission. Articled clerks are required to be sixteen years of age, and must serve for five years, and afterwards pass an examination in Open Court, and produce evidence of due service.

MANITOBA.

Preliminary and final examinations are required in Manitoba.

Attorneys or solicitors admitted in any other province of the Dominion of Canada, or in England, Ireland, or Scotland, who have served for one year under articles in Manitoba, and have passed the final examination, may be admitted.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Persons previously admitted in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who have resided in the Colony for three months, are entitled to be admitted as solicitors of the Supreme Court of this Colony.

The following are also entitled to be admitted on passing the final examination in the Colony:—

Persons articled in England, Ireland, or Scotland, who have served the full term, and who have passed the Intermediate examination in either of those countries, or who, having been so articled, and having served some portion of their articles, complete the residue of their term as clerk to a solicitor in New South Wales ; or who, having been articled and served in New South Wales for portion of their term, complete the residue of their service in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and have passed the necessary intermediate examinations either in New South Wales or in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

The subjects for the final examinations are—

1. Real Property and Conveyancing.
2. Common Law.
3. Equity, Divorce, Matrimonial and Ecclesiastical Law.
4. Criminal Law.
5. Practice of the Supreme Court and Insolvency.
6. Jurisdiction and Practice of the Inferior Courts.

Candidates must pass in four at least of these subjects.

Persons previously admitted as solicitors must, at the time of giving notice of admission in this Colony, file a certificate of previous admission and an affidavit, which must be substantially in the form given at page 59.

NEW ZEALAND.

Persons admitted in any part of the British dominions are entitled to be admitted as solicitors in New Zealand, on passing an examination in the knowledge of law, including the law of New Zealand, so far as it differs from the law of England. No service is required. Any person admitted as a solicitor can, on application, be also admitted as a barrister ; and barristers can be admitted as solicitors. Before admission as barristers, however, solicitors have to pass an additional examination, both in general knowledge and law.

The examinations are held half-yearly, in March and

September. The fees payable, if admitted as a barrister or solicitor only, are :—

Examination, two guineas ; Admission, five guineas ; Certificate, three guineas. If admitted to practise, both as barrister and solicitor, the following additional fees are payable: Admission, five guineas ; Certificate, one guinea.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Any person previously admitted in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in any British Colony, on filing a satisfactory certificate to that effect, and also testifying that he is of good moral character and has served as an articled clerk for five years, is entitled, on passing an examination as to his educational qualifications, to be admitted to practise.

ONTARIO.

Persons duly admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland may, as special cases, be admitted and enrolled as attorneys and solicitors of the Superior Courts in Ontario, on proof that they have been admitted and were in actual practice and resident in the country in which they were so admitted for five years prior to their application, or that they were bound by a contract in writing to a practising attorney or solicitor in Ontario to serve as articled clerk for one year and passed the final examination. Notice of intention to apply for admission must be given during the term next preceding that in which the applicant presents himself for examination and admission, and must also be published for at least two months preceding such last-mentioned term in the Ontario 'Gazette,' and evidence must be adduced that no application has been made to the Court in which the applicant was admitted to strike him off the Roll or otherwise disqualify him, and that no charge is pending against him for professional or other misconduct.

A special fee of 200 dollars on admission is payable by solicitors in addition to the ordinary fees for articled clerks.

QUEENSLAND.

Persons admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland must, one week at least before making application for admission in this Colony, lodge with the Registrar their original or annual certificate and file an affidavit in the form given at page 59. Every person so applying must, ten clear days before the sitting of the Court at which he makes application for admission, cause his name and address, written in legible characters, to be affixed in the office of the Registrar and also in the Court-house. He must also cause notice of his intended application to be advertised three several times in two newspapers published in Brisbane during such ten days.

Persons who have served portion of their term of service in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and who have completed their term of service in this Colony, or who have served a portion of their time in this Colony, and completed their term in England, Ireland, or Scotland, as the case may be, and who have passed the final examination, are entitled, on giving proper notice and evidence of these facts, to be admitted in this Colony.

The subjects for the final examination are :—

1. The principles of law and procedure in matters usually determined and administered in the Supreme Court.
2. The principles of law and procedure in matters usually determined and administered in the Vice-Admiralty Court.
3. The principles of the law of Real and Personal Property and the practice of Conveyancing.
4. The law and practice of Insolvency.
5. Criminal law and practice.
6. Practice of the Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction.
7. Constitutional law and Legal History.

A fee of six guineas is payable on going up for the final examination, and one of twenty guineas by every person previously admitted in some other Court.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Persons entitled to practise in the United Kingdom as solicitors or writers to the signet may be admitted in Cape Colony on the certificate of the Council of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, to be obtained on proof of authority to practise in England, Ireland, or Scotland. A fee not exceeding £1 1s. is payable for the certificate, and the admission fee is £20. It is understood that admission in Cape Colony confers certain privileges as to admission in the other South African Colonies. Prior to admission in the Transvaal an examination in Dutch must be passed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Persons admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland are, on proof of such admission, entitled to be admitted solicitors of the Supreme Court of South Australia.

Persons who have been admitted outside the Colony must give written notice of their intention to be admitted, and must file affidavits exhibiting a copy of their original or annual certificates. This affidavit must be in the form given at p. 59.

Every such person must, before admission, have resided in the Colony for one year continuously immediately preceding his notice, but this rule may be dispensed with.

The rule as to residence applies to persons who have served the whole or any part of their term outside the Colony, but have not been admitted. Such persons are entitled to admission on passing the final examination.

The following are the subjects for the final examination in six of which it is necessary to pass :—

1. Real Property and Conveyancing.
2. Common and Statute Law.
3. Equity.

4. Admiralty, Ecclesiastical, Divorce, and Matrimonial Law.
5. Insolvency Law.
6. Criminal Law.
7. Practice of the Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction.
8. Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements has a discretionary power to admit to practise as solicitors or writers persons duly admitted in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

TASMANIA.

Any person who has been admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland is entitled to admission here without any examination in general knowledge or law, on satisfactory proof of admission and of residence in the Colony for twelve months. Such admission qualifies for practice as a barrister and a solicitor.

TRINIDAD.

Persons who have been previously admitted, and whose names are actually on the Roll in England, Ireland, or Scotland, can be admitted in Trinidad, on production of evidence of such admission, and that they are fit and proper persons.

VICTORIA.

Persons who have not been previously admitted, but who have served the full term of five years in England, Ireland, or Scotland, or any part of the British dominions, are required to pass an examination (the final) in six of the following subjects :—

1. Real Property and Conveyancing.
2. Statute and Common Law.

3. Equity, Divorce, Matrimonial, and Ecclesiastical Law.
4. Insolvency and Admiralty.
5. Criminal Law.
6. Practice of the Supreme Court in its various branches.
7. Practice of the Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction.
8. Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

Such persons must have resided at least one year in Victoria before being entitled to apply for examination.

Persons previously admitted in England, Ireland, or Scotland are not required to pass any examination; but every such person must, before the term previous to that in which he desires to be examined, give written notice of his intention to apply to be admitted, and file affidavits of facts on which he seeks admission, together with copies of original or annual certificates.

By the Victoria Act, 1891, it is provided that a candidate must be admitted both as a barrister and a solicitor.

A fee of five guineas is payable on examination, and one of forty guineas previous to admission.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Persons who have resided for six months in the Colony and have been admitted elsewhere must, one month before applying for admission in this Colony, affix their names and addresses in the Office of the Registrar of the Court, and must also cause notice of the intended application to be published twice in two public newspapers in the Colony. They must, four months previous to such application, also file with the Registrar a certificate of their previous admission, or a true copy of it, together with an affidavit substantially in the form given below. The rule for the admission of such applicants may be ordered and drawn up on reading such affidavit, or the Court or Chief Justice in Chambers may refuse the application where previous misconduct or long discontinuance from practice renders the applicant unfit to be admitted.

The admission fee is £10. The two branches of the legal profession are amalgamated in this Colony.

AFFIDAVIT OF SOLICITOR APPLYING FOR ADMISSION.

In the Superior Court of the }
 Colony of . }

IN THE MATTER OF A. B., Gentleman.

I, A. B., of in the Colony of , Gentleman,
 make Oath and say:—

1. That I was on the day of A.D. 18 ,
 admitted an Attorney of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's
 Bench at Westminster, and on the day of
 A.D. 18 admitted a Solicitor of Her Majesty's Supreme
 Court in England (or as the case may be).

2. That I have not done or committed any act or thing
 which would cause my name to be struck off the Roll of the
 said Court (or as the case may be).

3. That to the best of my knowledge and belief my name
 still remains on the Rolls of each of the said Courts.

4. That the copies of the certificates annexed are true
 copies of my admission therein respectively.

5. That I am the person named therein.

6. That I ceased to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor
 in England in the month of A.D. .

7. That I arrived on the day of A.D. 18 ,
 in the Colony of by the ship which sailed
 from the port of in .

8. That I have ceased to practise in England, and before
 my departure therefrom I was employed as and
 since my arrival in the Colony of I have been
 employed as .

9. And I refer to C. D. of and E. F. of
 resident within the said Colony as persons to whom I am
 known.

10. That I have caused to be posted and published the
 notices required by the Rules of this Honourable Court and
 otherwise in all respects complied therein.

Sworn at this day of A.D. 18
 Before me

Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

ADMISSION OF COLONIAL SOLICITORS IN ENGLAND

Colonial
Attorneys
20 & 21 Vic.,
ap. 39).

As already mentioned, Colonial attorneys have some privileges as regards admission as solicitors in England. The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act, 1857, provides that all British subjects duly admitted and enrolled as attorneys and solicitors in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in those of Her Majesty's colonies or dependencies (to which the provisions of this Act have been extended by Order in Council) where the system of jurisprudence is founded on, or assimilated to, the common law and principles of equity as administered in England, and where full service under articles of clerkship for five years, and an examination to test the qualification of candidates are or may be required previous to admission, shall and may be admitted as solicitors in England. No person is to be deemed qualified to be admitted as a solicitor under this Act unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity; shall produce the prescribed certificate from the Colonial Judge; and shall make an affidavit that he is resident within the jurisdiction of the English Courts, and has ceased for twelve months at least to practise as an attorney in any Colonial Court.

37 & 38 Vic.,
ap. 41.

Under an amending Act of 1874, examination and ceasing to practise have been dispensed with in the case of solicitors who have been in actual practice for seven years, and have served under articles and passed an examination previous to admission in a colony or dependency to which the Act of 1857 applies.

37 & 48 Vic.,
ap. 24.

Under a further amending Act of 1884, the provisions of

the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act may, on the application of the Governor, be extended to colonies or dependencies in which English solicitors are admitted without service or examination, except in the laws of the colony or dependency in so far as they differ from the laws of England, and in which service under articles for five years, and examination prior to admission, are not in all cases obligatory. Solicitors admitted in such colonies or dependencies must, in addition to other requirements, prove that they have served for five years under articles; that they have been examined; and that they have practised for seven years at the least in the colony or dependency in question.

By Orders in Council the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act has been extended to the Bahamas, Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Trinidad, Victoria, and Western Australia. The Society has been informed by the India Office that the Act has also been extended to Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

ADMISSION TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE terms of admission vary in the different States, but as a rule they prescribe citizenship and the passing of an examination. In New York and other States women are admitted.

The following information is taken (by permission) from the 'Law Times' of the 23rd of November, 1895:—

BELGIUM.

In Belgium there is no division of the legal profession into barristers and solicitors; the *avocat* undertakes the duties of both characters

To qualify as an *avocat*, the candidate must have gone through a five years' course of legal study at a university, and have passed the annual examinations of the course. He must then spend three years in the office of a fully qualified *avocat*, during which period he may plead gratuitously, but not for fees. At the end of this period of service he is entitled to practise.¹

FRANCE.

In France the legal profession proper is divided into the two classes of *avocats* and *avoués*. The *notaire* is hardly a lawyer in the English sense of the term. The *avoué* qualifies by two years' study of law in a university, followed by an examination conducted by the Faculty. The *avocat* requires a three years' course of study, followed by an examination, success in which entitles him to the degree of *licencié*

¹ Communicated by W. Lydcotte, Esq., H.B.M. Acting Consul-General, Antwerp.

en droit. This degree is his passport to the profession, but the more ambitious students usually proceed to the further degree of Doctor, which is of substantial advantage to them in their candidature for public office.

GERMANY.

In Germany the legal profession is divided, not into advocates and solicitors, but into magistrates (*Richter*) and practitioners (*Rechtsanwälte*). No one can become a practitioner unless he has qualified as a magistrate. In order to qualify as a magistrate, the candidate must (a) employ three years in the study of law in a university (half of this time must be spent at a German university); (b) during a further period of three years devote himself to attendance in the law courts (generally as a subordinate official) and to service in the office of a practitioner. The candidate is then free to choose whether he will seek magisterial office (*Richteramt*) or private practice (*Rechtsanwaltschaft*).¹

HOLLAND.

As in the case of Germany, training for the magistracy and for the practice of the law are identical. The avenue to each calling is the same—viz. the degree of Doctor of Law, which can only be obtained after a course of study and examination in a Dutch university. The examination includes not only written papers, but oral public defence of one or more propositions of law, selected either by the candidate or the Faculty. No further qualification for practice appears to be regarded as necessary. The distinction between barristers (*avocats*) and solicitors (*procureurs*) exists in theory, but the two functions can, by virtue of a recent statute, be combined in the same person.²

ITALY.

In Italy there are, as in England, two branches of the legal profession—*avvocati* (barristers) and *procuratori*

¹ Communicated by Dr. Felix Meyer, Amtsgerichtsrat, Berlin.

² Communicated by W. C. Robinson, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, Amsterdam.

(solicitors). To qualify as a *procuratore* the candidate must go through a four years' course at a university, obtaining the degree of Doctor in Law. This degree qualifies him to practise as a solicitor.

But, if he wishes to qualify as a barrister, he must further serve a two years' apprenticeship in the office of an *avvocato*. During this period he must also attend the sessions of specified law courts, and, at its termination, undergo a special examination. A solicitor who has been in practice for six years may claim to be entered on the roll of barristers without further qualification.¹

NORWAY.

In Norway, both for official posts and for private practice, it is necessary that a lawyer should have acquired the degree of Doctor of Law at a university. This implies a four years' course of study. No official requirement of apprenticeship exists, but most intending practitioners serve in the office of an established lawyer, either during or after the period of study at the university.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden there is no incorporated body of legal practitioners, and no official distinction between advocates or pleaders and solicitors. The greater part of those who possess a legal training are employed in the service of the State, and for all the higher posts in such service a certificate of examination by the Law Faculty of a Swedish university is indispensable. This certificate is, as a rule, only given after four years of study. Private practitioners do not, strictly, require any official qualifications; but, as a matter of fact, they generally undergo the same training as magistrates, and they have frequently obtained their practical experience of service in the lower ranks of the magistracy.²

¹ Communicated by Sir Dominic Colnaghi, K.C.B., H.B.M. Consul-General, Florence.

² Communicated by Harald Ehrenborg, Esq., Swedish Vice-Consul, Liverpool.

PART II

CHARTERS, ACTS, BYE-LAWS, RULES, &c.

*THE CHARTER OF THE
INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY*

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas our Royal predecessor King William the Fourth, late King of England, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-second day of December, in the Second Year of his Reign, did grant, constitute, declare and appoint that Thomas Adlington, Jonathan Brundrett, George Frere, and William Tooke, and all such other persons being Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors, practising within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Writers to the Signet, or Writers in the Courts of Justice in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, or being persons who had practised as Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors within the United Kingdom, or as Writers to the Signet, or Writers in the Courts of Justice in Scotland, and should have voluntarily retired from such practice, as then were or should thereafter become qualified as thereinafter mentioned; should be, and be called, one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom;' And them by the name of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' did make, erect, ordain, and constitute, establish, confirm, and declare to be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, for ever; and did grant to the Society thereby incorporated divers powers, liberties, and privileges in the same Letters Patent mentioned: And whereas it hath been represented to us

*Society's
Charter,
Feb. 26,
1845.*

that it is expedient that the constitution of the Society should be so modified as that the Members thereof should not possess any individual right of property in its capital or possessions, rents or income, but that the whole capital and possessions, and the rents and income thereof, should be applicable to the general purposes of the Society in promoting professional improvement, and facilitating the acquisition of legal knowledge : And whereas by a deed or writing under the Common Seal of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' bearing date the 2nd day of February, in the Eighth Year of our Reign, and enrolled on Record in our High Court of Chancery on the 24th day of February, in the said Eighth Year of our Reign, the Society have surrendered into our hands the Charter of Incorporation, so granted to them by our Royal predecessor, King William the Fourth, on the 22nd day of December, in the Second Year of his Reign ; And whereas our trusty and well-beloved Edward Foss and Michael Clayton, two of the members of the Society, have by their petition humbly besought us to grant to them and to the several other persons who were Members of the Society at the time when their Charter of Incorporation was surrendered into our hands, and to such other persons as shall be appointed and elected Members of the Society, as hereinafter mentioned, our Royal Charter of Incorporation for the better carrying into effect the professional purposes for which the Society was originally constituted :—

The Society
incorporated.

I. Now therefore know ye, that we being graciously pleased to grant to the said Petitioners their said request, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed, granted, constituted, declared, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do will, grant, constitute, declare, and appoint, that they the said Edward Foss and Michael Clayton, and the several other persons who were Members of the Society at the time when their Charter of Incorporation was surrendered into our hands and all such other persons being Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors, practising within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Writers to the Signet, or Writers in our Courts of Justice in that part of our United Kingdom called Scotland, or being persons who shall have practised as Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors within our United Kingdom, or as Writers to the Signet, or Writers in our Courts of Justice in Scotland, and shall have voluntarily retired from such practice (not being Barristers), as shall from time to time be elected Members of the Society in the manner hereinafter directed, and their respective successors, shall for ever hereafter be, and be called, one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of the 'Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' and them by the name and

Name of the
Incorporation.

style of the 'Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' we do, for us, our heirs and successors, make, erect, ordain and constitute, establish, confirm, and declare, to be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, for ever. And we do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that by the name of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' they and their successors shall and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in whatsoever courts and places, and before any Judges, Justices, or officers of us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, plaints, matters and demands, of what kind or quality soever they shall be, in the same manner and form, and as fully and amply, as any of our subjects of this our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may or can do. Society may sue and be sued.

II. And that they, 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' shall and may have and use a Common Seal for the affairs and business of the Society; and that it shall and may be lawful for the Society and their successors, the same Common Seal, from time to time, at their will and pleasure, to break, change, alter, or make new, as to them shall seem expedient. May use a Common Seal.

III. And we do for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare, that by the same name of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' they shall have perpetual succession, and at all times hereafter shall be able and capable in law, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, to purchase, acquire, have, take, hold, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in perpetuity, or for any terms of lives, or years, or other estate, any messuages, lands, tenements, rents, possessions, and hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever, the yearly value of which shall not exceed in the whole at any one time the sum of five thousand pounds, computing the same respectively at the rack-rent which might have been had or gotten for the same respectively, at the time of the purchase or acquisition thereof, and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things whatsoever, of what nature or value soever, which they may think requisite for the purposes of the said Society. To have perpetual succession. May purchase lands &c. to a limited term.

IV. And also from time to time to sell, grant, demise, exchange, and dispose of, or mortgage, any of the same messuages, lands, tenements, rents, possessions, and hereditaments, wherein they shall have any estate or interest, or which they shall so acquire as aforesaid; but that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance, or other disposition of any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments shall.

belonging to the Society shall be made except with the approbation and concurrence of a General Meeting.

Bodies Politic and Corporate empowered to give land to the Society, &c.

V. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant special license, power, faculty, and authority, to any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heirs and successors, respectively, to give, grant, sell, alien, assign, dispose, or devise in mortmain, in perpetuity, or otherwise, to or to the use and benefit of, or in trust for, 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' and their successors, any messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments, not exceeding (with the lands so purchased or previously acquired, and then held by the said Society) such yearly value as aforesaid. And also any sum or sums of money, goods, chattels, stocks in the public funds, securities for money, and other personal estate, to be laid out and disposed of in the purchase of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding the like yearly value, for the purposes of the Society.

Members rendered incapable of practising by order of Court for malpractice to cease to be Members.

VI. And we do further will and declare that, in case any Member of the Society shall, in consequence of the order of any Court of competent Judicature, be rendered incapable by reason of malpractice, or other professional misconduct, of practising in our Courts of Justice, or any of them, such person shall forthwith cease to be a Member of the Society.

The number of Members of the Society to be indefinite.

VII. And we do hereby grant and declare that the number of Members of this Society shall be indefinite, and that the other persons who were Members of the Society at the time when their Charter of Incorporation was surrendered into our hands, shall be the first Members of the Society.

Society to be governed by a President, Vice-President, and Council, to consist of not more than thirty, nor less than twenty Members.

VIII. And we further grant and declare that, for the better rule and government of the Society, and for the better direction and management of the concerns thereof, there shall be a Council of the Society, to be elected from among such of the Members of the said Society as shall be Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors practising in England, and a President and a Vice-President of the Society to be elected from the Council, and that such Council, including the President and Vice-President, shall consist of not more than thirty, nor less than twenty Members.

Names of the President, Vice-President, and Council.

IX. And we do further declare and appoint that the said Michael Clayton shall be the first President of the Society, and Edward Rowland Pickering shall be the first Vice-President of the Society, and that the said Michael Clayton and Edward Rowland Pickering, together with Samuel Amory, Benjamin Austen, Robert Riddell Bayley, Thomas Clarke, William Loxham Farrer, John Irving Glennie, John Swarbrect Gregory, Richard Harrison, Bryan Holme, Edward Lawford, William Lowe, Robert Wheatley Lumley, Thomas Metcalfe, John Innes Pocock, Charles Ranken, Charles Shadwell, John Teesdale, William Tooke, Richard White, Robert Whitmore,

Edward Archer Wilde, and Thomas Wing shall be Members of the first Council until the first General Meeting of the Society for the election of the President, Vice-President, and the Council, shall be held in pursuance of these presents.

X. And we further will and declare, that the Council of the Society shall have power, from time to time, at their Meetings, to be held at the times and places to be directed by the Bye-laws of the Society, to appoint and elect, in the manner to be directed by such Bye-laws, such persons as they shall think fit, being Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors practising within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Writers to the Signet, or Writers in our Courts of Justice in that part of our United Kingdom called Scotland, or being persons who shall have practised as Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors, within our United Kingdom, or as Writers to the Signet, or as Writers in our Courts of Justice in Scotland, and shall have voluntarily retired from such practice (not being Barristers) to be Members of the Society.

Council to elect Members.

XI. And we further will that, subject and without prejudice to the powers hereinafter vested in the General Meetings of the Society, the Council shall have the sole and entire management of the Society and of the income and property thereof, for the uses, purposes, and benefit of the Society, and shall have the sole and exclusive right of nominating and appointing a Secretary, Librarian, and such other Officers, Clerks, Attendants, and Servants, as they may deem necessary or useful to the Society, and of removing them if they shall think fit, and shall prescribe their respective duties: And that it shall and may be lawful for the Council, or any five or more of them, to assemble and meet together when and as often as they shall think fit until the passing of the Bye-laws of the Society, and from and after the passing of such Bye-laws at such times and places as shall be directed by the said Bye-laws, and from time to time to do all such acts as shall appear to them, or the majority of the Council then present, necessary or fitting to be done, in order to carry into full operation and effect the object and purposes of the Society, so always that the same be not inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this our Charter, or any existing Bye-law, Ordinance, or Regulation made, ordered, or agreed upon at any General Meeting of the Members of the Society, or the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm.

Powers of the Council.

XII. And we do hereby further grant and declare, that at any General Meeting it shall and may be lawful for the Members of the Society, or such of them as shall be then present, to ordain and make such and so many bye-laws, rules, orders, and ordinances, as to them, or the major part of them, shall seem necessary, convenient, and proper for the regulation and good government of the Society, and of the Members and affairs thereof, and for fixing and determining the number of Members of which the Council shall consist, and the manner of electing the President and Vice-President and

General Meeting may make bye-laws,

other Members of the Council, and also the period of their continuance in office, and the manner and time in which any vacancy in the office of President or Vice-President, or any vacancies in the Council, by death, resignation, disqualification, or otherwise, shall be supplied, and for regulating the times and places at which meetings of the Council shall be held, and the manner of appointing or admitting persons to be Members of the Society, and of removing or expelling Members from the Society, and fixing the conditions upon and the manner in which persons, being eligible to become Members of the Society, but not resident in England, may be admitted as subscribers to the Hall and Library and other rooms of the Society, or any of them or any part thereof, and the conditions upon and the manner in which Clerks serving under Articles, or who have served their Articles to Members of the Society, may be admitted to the said Library, and for convening the ordinary or any special Meetings of the Members, and generally for carrying the objects for which the Society is founded into full and complete effect, with reasonable penalties, fines, and amerciaments, to be contained in such bye-laws, on the offenders, for non-performance of, or for disobedience to the same; and the said bye-laws, rules, orders, and ordinances, penalties, fines, and amerciaments, or any of them, from time to time to alter, change or annul, as the said General Meeting shall think requisite, and to mitigate the same as they shall find cause, so as all and singular such bye-laws, rules, orders, and ordinances, penalties, fines, and amerciaments be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm.

XIII. And our will and pleasure is that a General Meeting of the Members of the Society shall be held within the space of six calendar months after the date of these presents for the making and ordaining bye-laws, rules, orders, and ordinances for the government of the Society; and that an Annual Meeting shall thereafter be held in the month of *May* in every year, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, for the election of the President, Vice-President, and the Council, and for other purposes of the Society; and that other General Meetings may be held from time to time as occasion shall require, and as the bye-laws shall direct.

XIV. And we will that, at all General Meetings, the President of the Society, if he shall be present, and if not, then the Vice-President, and in the absence of the President and Vice-President, then some one of the Members of the Council, to be chosen by the Council; and in the absence of the President, Vice-President, and all the Members of the Council, then some Member of the Society, to be chosen at the Meeting, shall preside as chairman.

XV. And lastly, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said Corporation hereby established, and their successors, that these our letters patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true

with
reasonable
penalties;

and after
bye-laws,

General
Meeting to
be held
within six
calendar
months, and
an Annual
Meeting in
the month
of *May*,
and other
General
Meetings
as required
and directed.

At General
Meetings the
President or
the Vice-
President,
or one of the
Council, or
one of the
Members, to
be chosen
Chairman.

Charter to
be liberally
construed.

intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed, and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said Corporation and their successors, as well in all our Courts of Record as elsewhere, by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers, and other subjects whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, any non-recital, mis-recital, or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, WE have caused these our LETTERS to be made PATENT.

Witness ourself at our Palace at Westminster this *Twenty-sixth* day of *February*, in the *Eighth* Year of our Reign.

BY WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL.

EDMUNDS.

SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER

Nov. 26,
1872.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas our Royal predecessor King William the Fourth, late King of England, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-second day of December, in the Second Year of his Reign, did grant, constitute, declare, and appoint that Thomas Adlington, Jonathan Brundrett, George Frere, and William Tooke, and all such other persons being Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors practising within the United Kingdom, or as Writers to the Signet, or Writers in the Courts of Justice in Scotland, or being persons who had so practised, and should have voluntarily retired from such practice, as then were or should thereafter become qualified as thereinafter mentioned, should be and be called one body politic and corporate in deed and in law, by the name and style of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' and them by the name of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' did make, erect, order and constitute, establish, confirm and declare to be one body politic and corporate in deed and in law for ever; and did grant to the Society thereby incorporated divers powers, liberties, and privileges in the same Letters Patent mentioned. And whereas the Society did by deed dated the 22nd day of February, in the Eighth Year of our Reign, surrender into our hands the Charter of Incorporation so granted to them by our Royal Predecessor King William the Fourth, on the 22nd day of December, in the Second Year of his Reign; And whereas we did, by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 26th day of February, in the Eighth Year of our Reign, grant, constitute, declare, and appoint that Edward Foss and Michael Clayton, and the several other persons who were Members of the Society at the time when the Charter of Incorporation was surrendered into our hands, and all such other persons being Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors practising within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Writers to the Signet, or Writers in our Courts of Justice in that part of our United Kingdom called Scotland, or being persons who should have practised as Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors

within our United Kingdom, or as Writers to the Signet, or Writers in our Courts of Justice in Scotland, and should have voluntarily retired from such practice (not being Barristers), as should from time to time be elected Members of the Society in the manner thereafter directed, and their respective successors, should for ever thereafter be and be called one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' and them by the name and style of 'The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' did make, erect, ordain, and constitute, establish, confirm, and declare to be one body politic and corporate in deed and in law, for ever. And did grant to the Society thereby incorporated divers powers, liberties, and privileges in the same Letters Patent mentioned. And we did thereby also grant and declare that for the better rule and government of the Society, and for the better direction and management of the concerns thereof, there should be a Council of the Society to be elected from among such of the Members of the Society as should be Attorneys, Solicitors, or Proctors, practising in England, and a President and Vice-President of the Society, to be elected from the Council, and that such Council, including the President and Vice-President, should consist of not more than thirty nor less than twenty Members, and that the Council should have the powers therein mentioned (exercisable by a quorum of five). And we did thereby further grant and declare that at any General Meeting it should be lawful for the Members, or such of them as should be then present, to ordain and make such and so many bye-laws, rules, orders, and ordinances, as to them, or the major part of them, should seem necessary, convenient, and proper for (among other objects therein mentioned) fixing and determining the numbers of which the Council should consist, and the manner of electing the President and Vice-President, and other Members of the Council, and also the Period of their continuance in office, and the manner and time in which any vacancy in the office of President or Vice-President, or any vacancies in the Council by death, resignation, disqualification, or otherwise, should be supplied. And whereas it has been represented to us that the number of Members of the Society has greatly increased since the date of the last-recited Charter, and that a much larger amount of business than heretofore has devolved on the Council of the Society, and that it would be expedient that power should be conferred upon the Society to increase the number of the Members of the Council, and that it would be also expedient and would extend the usefulness of the Society if power were conferred on the Council to nominate a limited number of Presidents of other Law Societies, established in the United Kingdom for like purposes, to represent such other

Societies on the Council as Extraordinary Members thereof: And the said Society have by their Petition humbly besought us to grant to them our Royal Charter for carrying into effect the above-mentioned objects in manner hereinafter appearing:

Council not
to exceed
fifty in
number.

Extra-
ordinary
Members not
to exceed ten
in number.

Now therefore know ye, that we, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and out of an earnest desire to promote the public good and to facilitate the performance of the duties of the said Society, do of our special grace for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, give and grant unto our trusty and well-beloved subjects, the 'Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,' that for the better rule and government of the Society, and for the better management and direction of the concerns thereof, the Council of the said Society, including the President and Vice-President, shall consist of not more than fifty, nor less than twenty Members, exclusive of Extraordinary Members of Council, to be elected as after mentioned. And we do further grant that, in addition to the ordinary Members of Council, any Member of the said Incorporated Society holding at the time of his appointment or election the office of President of any other Law Society, established at any place in the United Kingdom (except the Metropolis) for like or kindred purposes, shall be eligible to be appointed or elected by the Council an Extraordinary Member of Council, with the same powers and duties during his term of office as such Extraordinary Member as by the last-recited Charter are given to an ordinary Member of Council, except that an Extraordinary Member of Council shall not be eligible for President or Vice-President of the Society; but the number of Extraordinary Members of Council holding office at one time shall not exceed ten, and Extraordinary Members are to be elected at the first Meeting of the Council after the First of October in any year, and to hold office, unless vacated by death or resignation, until the Meeting of the Council next after the First of October in the year following. And we will and declare that the powers given to a General Meeting by the said last recited Charter of making and ordaining bye-laws, rules, orders, and ordinances, for fixing and determining the number of Members of which the Council shall consist, and the manner of electing Members of the Council, and also the period and time of their continuing in office, and the manner and time of supplying vacancies, shall continue applicable to the ordinary Members of Council, regard being had to the enlargement in the number of ordinary Members of Council hereby authorised.

In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at our Palace at Westminster, this Twenty-sixth day of November, in the Thirty-sixth Year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

CARDEW.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY

I.—INTERPRETATION.

1. In these Bye-Laws:

- ‘The Society’ means ‘the Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom,’ incorporated and regulated by Royal Charter, dated the 26th day of February, 1845, and by a supplemental Charter dated the 26th day of November, 1872. Interpretation of terms.
- ‘The Charter’ includes the said Royal Charter and supplemental Charter.
- ‘The Council’ means the Council of the Society.
- ‘Member’ means a member of the Society.
- ‘The Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Society, and includes any deputy or person temporarily fulfilling the duties of the office.
- ‘Regulations’ means regulations made by the Council.
- ‘Month’ means calendar month.

II.—MEMBERS.

2. (i.) A candidate for election as a member of the Society must possess one of the qualifications required by the Charter, and must be proposed by a member of the Society. Proposal of Candidates.

(ii.) The proposal must be by writing addressed to the Secretary in the form prescribed by regulations, and must be signed by the proposer and by the candidate, who shall thereby undertake, if elected, to conform to the Charter, bye-laws and regulations of the Society.

3. (i.) Candidates shall, in accordance with the Charter, be elected by the Council, and the election shall be by ballot. Mode of election.

(ii.) A candidate may be balloted for, as soon as conveniently may be, after the receipt of the proposal; and shall be elected unless there shall be black balls in the proportion of one out of five balls.

4. (i.) A candidate elected shall be admitted a member on Admission as member.

payment of such annual subscription or proportion thereof as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Council.

(ii.) Until admitted, a candidate elected shall not be entitled to exercise any of the rights or privileges of a member.

Annual Sub-
scription.

5. (i.) The amount of the annual subscription payable by members, and the time of payment, shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Council.

(ii.) In fixing the amount of the annual subscription the Council shall be at liberty to divide members into classes, and to provide that different amounts shall be payable by different classes and extend over different periods; and generally to regulate, and from time to time to vary, the subscriptions payable by members, or by different classes of members, as the Council may think fit.

Provision
in default of
payment.

6. If any member fails to pay his annual subscription within three months after it has become due, the Secretary shall by letter draw his attention to the fact; and if the subscription in arrear is not paid within seven days from the date of such letter or within such further time as the Council may grant, such member may, by a resolution of the Council, be excluded from the Society, and shall thereupon cease to be a member.

Resignation
of members.

7. A member may retire from the Society by sending in his resignation in writing to the Council.

Roll-book of
names, &c.,
of members.

8. (i.) The name and place of business of every member shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Secretary for that purpose, to be called the Roll-Book of Members. The residence of a member who has ceased to take out his certificate shall be deemed his place of business.

(ii.) Any member who shall at any time change his place of business shall immediately give notice thereof in writing to the Secretary.

Roll-book of
members to
be evidence.

9 The Roll-Book of Members shall, for all the purposes of the Society, be deemed to contain a correct list of the members and of their respective places of business.

Service of
notices.

10. Every letter or notice relating to any matter concerning the Society, which shall be sent by the Secretary, or by the Council, to a member by the post, addressed to him by his name and place of business as entered in the Roll-Book, shall be deemed to have been properly sent, and he shall be deemed to have sufficient notice of the contents of such letter or notice.

Suspension
of members.

11. The Council may suspend any member from using the Hall or Library or any of the rooms belonging to the Society, and from the exercise of all other rights and privileges of a member during such period as they may think fit, not extending beyond the next general meeting, for any cause which shall, in their opinion, render such suspension necessary or expedient: Provided that at least sixteen members of the Council must be present at the meeting at which the suspension shall be resolved on, and twelve at least of the members present must consent thereto.

12. (i.) If it shall appear to the Council, or shall be represented to the Council by a requisition in writing signed by three or more members, that there is reason to believe that any member has been guilty of conduct which, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, would render him unfit to remain a member, the Council shall send to such member a statement in writing of the conduct imputed to him, and shall afford him an opportunity of giving an explanation in writing or in person as he may elect.

Expulsion
for mis-
conduct.

(ii.) If, on the consideration of such explanation, or in the absence of any explanation, the Council shall be of opinion that such member ought to be expelled from the Society, they shall state their opinion in the form of a report to be laid before a general meeting of the Society, and such member shall be liable, by resolution of such meeting, to be excluded from the Society, and if such resolution be passed, he shall cease to be a member thereof.

III.—GENERAL MEETINGS.

(i.) *Annual General Meeting.*

13. The annual general meeting shall always be held in London, on a date to be fixed by the Council.

Place of
annual
general
meeting.

14. (i.) Notice of every annual general meeting shall be affixed in the Hall of the Society, and sent thirty-five clear days before the day for holding the same to the Secretaries of the Provincial Law Societies who have registered their names with the Secretary of the Society for the information of such of their Members as are Members of the Society, and be published in such of the legal newspapers as may from time to time be named by the Council, and such notice shall state the names of the Members of the Council retiring by rotation, and which of them, so far as known, will be nominated for re-election, and shall also state what other vacancies (if any) exist.

Notice of
annual
general
meeting.

(ii.) Notice of every annual general meeting shall also be sent to each member, by the Secretary, at least fourteen clear days before the day for holding the same; and such second notice shall specify the candidates nominated to fill the vacancies in the Council, and in the offices of President, Vice-President, and Auditors, and also the names and addresses of those by whom they are nominated, not being less than two nor more than ten in number.

15. The business of an annual general meeting shall be the election of President, Vice-President, and Members of Council as directed by the Charter, and also the election of Auditors; the reception of the accounts submitted by the Auditors for approval, the reception of the Annual Report of the Council, and the disposal of business introduced by the Council, and of any other matter which may consistently with the Charter and bye-laws be introduced at such meeting.

Business of
annual
general
meeting.

Notice of motions.

16. Notice in writing must be given to the Secretary, at least twenty-one clear days before the day for holding any annual general meeting, of any motion to be moved at such meeting.

Order of proceedings at annual general meeting.

17. The order of proceedings at an annual general meeting shall be as follows:—

- (i.) The Chair shall be taken as directed by Bye-law 27.
- (ii.) The minutes of the preceding annual general meeting and of all intermediate special general meetings shall be read.
- (iii.) The Chairman shall submit the names of the candidates duly nominated for the offices of President and Vice-President for the ensuing year; and the election of a President and Vice-President shall take place subject to the provisions hereinafter contained for a poll by voting papers, if necessary.
- (iv.) The Chairman shall submit the names of the candidates duly nominated to fill the vacancies in the Council and in the office of Auditor, and the election of persons to fill such vacancies shall take place, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained for a poll by voting papers if necessary.
- (v.) The accounts signed by the Auditors shall be submitted to the meeting.
- (vi.) The Annual Report of the Council shall be submitted to the meeting.
- (vii.) Any business introduced by the Council shall then be submitted to the meeting.
- (viii.) Any other business which may consistently with the Charter and Bye-laws be entertained shall be submitted to the meeting.
- (ix.) The Chairman may vary the order of the proceedings.
- (x.) In case the meeting shall be adjourned for any other purpose than that of election to fill any vacancies, the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting shall be specified previous to the adjournment taking place, and shall be entered on the minutes, and no business shall be transacted at such adjourned meeting which shall not have been so specified and entered.

(ii.) *Special General Meetings.*

Council may call special general meetings.

18. (i.) A special general meeting of the members may at any time be called by the Council.

(ii.) Notice of every such meeting shall (except in case of urgency, when it may be dispensed with) be put up in the Hall of the Society thirty-five clear days before the day for holding the same.

(iii.) Notice in writing must be given to the Secretary, at least twenty-one clear days before the day for holding any such meeting, of any motion to be moved at such meeting.

19. Twenty or more members may at any time, by writing under their hands, require the Council to call a special general meeting for any object connected with the Society.

Twenty members may require special general meeting. Contents of requisition.

20. Every requisition to the Council for calling a special general meeting shall be sent to the Secretary, and shall express the object for which such meeting is to be called; and it shall be incumbent on the Council to call a meeting in pursuance thereof, to be holden not later than twenty-eight clear days from the receipt of such requisition.

21. If the Council shall not call such special general meeting, any ten of the members who signed the requisition may send to the Secretary a notice specifying a day and time for holding such meeting, not being earlier than fourteen days from the time of the receipt of such notice, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to call such meeting accordingly.

Ten members may call meeting if Council refuse.

22. Notice of every special general meeting, specifying the object of it and on whose requisition it is called, shall be affixed in the Hall of the Society, and also sent to each member by the Secretary seven clear days at least before the day for holding the meeting.

Notice of special general meeting.

23. No business shall be transacted at a special general meeting other than business of which notice has been given.

Limitation of business of special meeting.

24. At special general meetings the order of the proceedings shall, so far as applicable, be the same as at annual general meetings.

Order of proceedings at special meetings.

(iii.) *Provisions common to all General Meetings.*

25. All general meetings shall be held in the Hall of the Society, or such other place in London or elsewhere as the Council shall appoint, but the annual general meeting shall not be held out of London.

Place of general meetings.

26. (i.) To constitute a general meeting there must be at least twenty members present.

Quorum.

(ii.) In case, within half an hour after the time appointed for a general meeting, twenty members are not present, the meeting, if called on requisition, fails, and shall not be held; but if not so called, the meeting shall be adjourned to a day and hour to be fixed by a majority of the members present, and if within half an hour after the hour so fixed twenty members are not present, then the meeting fails and shall not be held.

27. At all general meetings the President of the Society, if he shall be present, and if not, then the Vice-President, and in the absence of the President and Vice-President, then some one of the members of the Council, to be chosen by the Council, and in the absence of the President, Vice-President, and all the members of the Council, then some member of the Society, to be chosen at the meeting, shall preside as Chairman, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Chairman.

Adjourn-
ment.

28. (i.) Every general meeting shall have power to adjourn to a future day.

(ii.) Whenever a general meeting shall, in consequence of the non-attendance of a sufficient number of members, or by the resolution of the members present, be adjourned to a future day, notice thereof shall be sent to every member.

Decision of
questions at
general
meeting.

29. Except where otherwise provided by these bye-laws, all questions shall be decided by a majority of the members personally present and voting, and in all cases, including the case of a contested election, the Chairman shall in the event of an equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

Notice of
motion as
to altera-
tion of
bye-laws.

30. Notice of any motion for the repeal or alteration of any bye-law, or the enactment of any new bye-law, whether originating with the Council or otherwise, shall be affixed in the Hall of the Society and sent to each member at least seven clear days before the day of meeting; and if it shall be necessary to confirm such repeal or alteration, or such new bye-law, notice thereof shall be affixed in the Hall of the Society, and sent to each member.

Confirma-
tion requi-
site in
certain
cases.

31. If the repeal or alteration of any bye-law, or the enactment of any new bye-law, shall be proposed by the Council, such repeal or alteration, or such new bye-law, if carried at the meeting at which it shall have been proposed, shall be binding without confirmation; if proposed by an individual member of the Society, the same shall not be binding unless it shall be adopted by the Council, or confirmed at the next general meeting.

Power
to adopt
notice of
motion.

32. Whenever a notice of motion has been given by a member, and included in the notice convening a general meeting, if the member who gave the notice is not present and has not withdrawn it, any member then present may, if authorised in writing by the person who gave the notice, adopt it as his own, and move as if the notice of motion had been given by him.

Rules of
debate.

33. The following Rules of Debate shall be observed at all general meetings:—

- (i.) In case debate shall arise on any subject, no member shall be permitted to speak more than once on the same question except that the mover of any resolution shall be allowed to speak in reply, after which the debate shall be closed.
- (ii.) The mover of an original motion shall not, against the evident sense of the meeting as expressed by the Chairman, speak for more than fifteen minutes; no other speaker shall nor shall the mover in reply, as against such evident sense expressed as aforesaid, speak for more than ten minutes.
- (iii.) Any member desiring to move the previous question, or that the question be not put, shall do so by moving that the meeting do proceed to the next business.

- (iv.) The mover of a motion for the adjournment either of the meeting or of the debate, or that the question be now put, or that the meeting do proceed to the next business, may speak for not more than five minutes, and any such motion shall be seconded without a speech. One member (the mover of the motion or amendment under discussion to have the preference) may speak for five minutes in opposition to any such motion, which shall then be put by the Chairman without debate.
- (v.) A member who has spoken may, by permission of the Chairman, be again heard in explanation; but he shall not introduce new matter, or interrupt a member who is speaking.
- (vi.) Whenever an amendment on an original motion has been moved and seconded, no second or subsequent amendment shall be moved until the first amendment shall have been disposed of. If an amendment be carried, the motion as amended shall take the place of the original motion, and shall become the question on which any further amendment may be moved.
- (vii.) No member shall move more than one amendment on any motion.
- (viii.) The Chairman may call the attention of the meeting to continued irrelevance, tedious repetition, unbecoming language, or any breach of order on the part of a member, and may direct such member to discontinue his speech.

34. No resolution shall be binding on the Society until it has been adopted by the Council, or has been confirmed at the next general meeting, and it shall be the duty of the Council, if they do not adopt the resolution, to bring the same before the next general meeting accordingly. Provided that this bye-law shall not apply to the case of repeal or alteration of a bye-law or the enactment of a new bye-law or resolution proposed by the Council and carried at the meeting at which it shall have been proposed.

Adoption
by Council
of resolu-
tions.

35. It shall not be competent for the Chairman of a general meeting, without the express sanction of the Council, to allow any discussion to take place on any matter, or to put to the meeting any resolution thereon, if it appears to him that the question raised on such discussion or resolution has in substance been decided at any general meeting held within the twelve months immediately preceding.

Restriction
as to
matters
previously
discussed.

36. In all cases of dispute, doubt, or difficulty respecting or arising out of matters of procedure or order, the decision of the Chairman shall be final and conclusive.

Decision of
Chairman
final.

37. Minutes of the proceedings of every general meeting shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose, and signed by the Chairman at the next succeeding annual general meeting.

Minutes
of proceed-
ings.

Irregulari-
ties.

33. In case any irregularity shall occur in the convening or holding of any general meeting, or in any election or other proceedings taking place at any such meeting, and the same shall not be publicly noticed and objected to at such meeting, all proceedings of such meetings shall be of the same force and validity as if no such irregularity had occurred; but if any irregularity shall be publicly noticed and objected to, the meeting shall decide thereon, and such decision shall be final and conclusive.

IV.—THE COUNCIL.

Number of
members.

39. The Council, exclusive of the extraordinary members of the Council, to be elected under the Supplemental Charter of the Society as hereinafter mentioned, shall consist of forty members, who shall be competent to act until reduced by any means below the number of twenty.

Rotation of
members.

40. On the day of the annual general meeting in each year, the ten members of the Council who have been longest in office shall go out of office, and their places shall be filled by election, and any case of doubt or difficulty arising as between members who have been in office for the same length of time shall be decided by agreement among those members, or in default of agreement, then by lot. A retiring member is eligible for re-election. The outgoing members of the Council shall be considered as in office not only until the meeting shall break up or adjourn, but until others shall be respectively elected in their place.

Resignation
of office.

41. Any member of the Council desirous of vacating his office may send in his resignation in writing to the Council, and on the acceptance of such resignation by the Council his office shall become vacant, and not before.

Disquali-
fication for
office.

42. The office of a member of the Council is vacated by disqualification if a competent Court declares that he has committed an act of bankruptcy, or if he becomes of unsound mind, or if he abstains, without leave, from attending the meetings of the Council for a period of six months consecutively; and a resolution of the Council declaring him disqualified as aforesaid shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of disqualification stated in the resolution.

Casual
vacancies.

43. A casual vacancy among the members of the Council, arising by death, resignation, disqualification or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the next annual general meeting.

Nomina-
tion of
members.

44. At any time after the last annual general meeting, and not less than twenty-one clear days before the day fixed for the next annual general meeting, any members, not being less than two nor more than ten, may give to the Secretary a notice or notices in writing, signed by them, nominating any qualified member or members as a member or members of the Council, and specifying the name and address of the candidate or candidates, and such notice or notices, or the purport thereof, shall, fourteen clear days

before the date of the annual general meeting, be affixed by the Secretary in the Hall of the Society, and sent to the members.

45. (i.) The Chairman of the annual general meeting shall state the names of the candidates duly nominated to fill the vacancies announced, and if the candidates nominated are not more in number than the vacancies, the persons so nominated shall be deemed and declared to be elected. Mode of election.

(ii.) If the candidates nominated are more in number than the vacancies, any of the candidates in excess of the number to be elected may withdraw or may be withdrawn by the nominators, with the consent of the meeting; but if all the candidates in excess of the number to be elected are not so withdrawn, the election shall be conducted by voting papers as hereinafter provided.

(iii.) If an election by voting papers is necessary, the Chairman shall forthwith appoint five scrutineers from among the members other than the candidates, to receive and examine the voting papers, and to certify the result of the election. Three scrutineers shall be a quorum, and the death of one or more of the scrutineers shall not affect the election. If by death, or refusal, or incapacity to act, the number of scrutineers be reduced below three, a member to supply each vacancy shall forthwith be nominated by the President or Vice-President for the time being.

(iv.) The Chairman shall then fix a day, to which the meeting shall, at the conclusion of the other business, stand adjourned for the purpose of receiving the scrutineers' report.

46. If an election by voting papers is necessary, the proceedings shall be as follows:— Poll by voting papers.

- (i.) The Secretary shall with all convenient speed forward a voting paper to every member. The voting paper shall be in such form as the Council shall direct, and shall contain the following particulars:—
- (a) The names in alphabetical order and addresses of the candidates nominated, and the names and addresses of their respective nominators, the names of retiring members of the Council being shown by a distinctive mark.
- (b) The number and nature of the vacancy or vacancies to be filled up.
- (c) The day on or previous to which the voting paper must be returned.
- (d) A notice that the names of the candidates for whom the member does not intend to vote must be struck out in ink prior to the signature of the voting paper, and that if the voting paper be returned unsigned, or incomplete, or after the prescribed date, or with more names left uncanceled than there are vacancies to fill up, it will be void.
- (e) A printed certificate at the foot, to be signed by the member, to the effect that the names struck out were struck out prior to his signing the voting paper.

- (f) The printed name and address of the Secretary for the return of the voting paper.
- (ii.) The voting papers, duly sealed or otherwise fastened up, shall be delivered or returned by post prepaid to the Secretary four clear days before that fixed for the adjourned meeting, and the Secretary shall place them unopened in a box, and so deliver them to the scrutineers, by whom alone they shall be opened and examined. As soon as the voting papers have been examined and the result of the election ascertained, the voting papers shall be closed up under the seals of the scrutineers, or any three of them, and shall be retained by them for one month after the election, when they shall be destroyed by the scrutineers.
- (iii.) The report of the scrutineers shall be signed by them, and shall contain the following particulars:—
 - (a) The total number of voting papers received.
 - (b) The number (if any) rejected, and the grounds of rejection.
 - (c) The total number of votes in favour of each candidate.
 - (d) The names of those who are duly elected.
- (iv.) The report shall be read to the meeting by one of the scrutineers, and shall be conclusive as to the fact of election, notwithstanding any irregularity or informality.

Extraordi-
nary mem-
bers of
Council.

47. At the first meeting of the Council after the 1st of October in any year, the Council may elect as an extraordinary member of the Council any member of the Society who at the time of his election shall hold the office of President of any other Law Society established in any place in the United Kingdom, except the Metropolis, but the number of extraordinary members of the Council holding office at one time shall not exceed ten.

Suspension
of members
of Council.

48. The Council may, if they shall see occasion so to do, suspend any member of their body from acting in his office, provided sixteen members of the Council at least are present at the meeting at which suspension shall be resolved upon, and twelve at least of the members present consent thereto.

General
meeting on
suspension
of member
of Council.

49. Whenever the Council shall have suspended any of their body from acting, they shall immediately convene a special general meeting of the members of the Society, to be held within twenty-eight clear days next thereafter; which meeting shall have full power to remove from office the member so suspended, if they shall think it expedient so to do, or otherwise to act under the circumstances as they shall think fit.

Power to
make regu-
lations.

50. The Council may make, vary, and rescind regulations for their meetings and proceedings, and for the appointment of committees, and generally for the management of the affairs of the Society, subject always to the provisions of the Charter and to the bye-laws for the time being in force.

51. Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of the Council shall be taken by the Secretary, or, in case of his absence, by some other person appointed by the Chairman, which minutes shall afterwards be copied fairly into a minute-book, to be kept for that purpose, and signed by the Chairman of that or the next succeeding meeting. Minutes of proceedings.

52. A list of the Council, showing how many times each member has attended at meetings of the Council and at committees during the past year, shall be open for inspection by the members. Attendances of members.

(iv.) *Common Seal.*

53. The Council shall have the custody of the common seal of the Society, and the same shall not be affixed to any instrument until such instrument shall have been read at a meeting of the Council and approved by a formal resolution of the Council; and a copy of every instrument to which the common seal has been affixed shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose. Common seal.

V.—PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

54. The President and Vice-President shall be elected from the members of the Council at the annual general meeting in each year, and shall continue in office till the close of the next annual general meeting; or if from any cause their successors shall not be elected at such meeting, then till the election of their successors. Members of Council eligible.

55. At any time after the last annual general meeting and not less than twenty-one clear days before the day fixed for the next annual general meeting, any two members may give to the Secretary a notice or notices in writing, signed by them, nominating any qualified member of the Council for the office of President or of Vice-President, and specifying the name and address of the candidate or candidates, and such notice or notices, or the purport thereof, shall, fourteen clear days before the date of the annual general meeting, be affixed by the Secretary in the Hall of the Society, and sent to the members. Nomination.

56. The mode of election of President and Vice-President, and of taking a poll, if necessary, shall be the same as in the case of the election of members of the Council, and the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained shall apply accordingly. Mode of election and poll.

57. In the event of a casual vacancy occurring in the office of President or Vice-President, the Council shall elect one of their members to serve till the next annual general meeting, or the appointment of his successor. Casual vacancy.

VI.—ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

58. The Council shall cause proper accounts to be kept of the income and expenditure of the Society, and of the property, assets, and liabilities of the Society. Accounts to be kept.

Number and
qualification
of auditors.

59. (i.) There shall be three Auditors, two of whom shall be members, and one of whom shall be a public accountant and not a member, and all of whom shall be elected annually at the annual general meeting.

(ii.) The outgoing Auditors shall be deemed to continue in office till the close of the annual general meeting, or if from any cause their successors shall not be elected at such meeting, then till the election of their successors.

(iii.) An outgoing Auditor is re-eligible.

Nomination.

60. Each Auditor must be nominated by a notice in writing signed by two members and by the candidate, and sent to the Secretary at any time after the last annual general meeting, and not less than twenty-one days before the day fixed for the next annual general meeting, and specifying the name and address of the candidate or candidates; and every such notice or the purport thereof shall, fourteen days before the date of the annual general meeting, be affixed in the Hall of the Society and sent to the Members.

Mode of
election
and poll.

61. The mode of election of Auditors, and of taking a poll (if necessary), shall be the same as in the case of the election of members of the Council; and the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained shall apply accordingly to the election of Auditors.

Resigna-
tion and
removal.
Casual
vacancy.

62. An Auditor may at any time vacate his office by sending in his resignation in writing to the Council.

63. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of Auditor from death or resignation, or from any cause other than that of going out of office on the day of the annual general meeting, such vacancy shall be filled by the Council appointing an Auditor qualified as the vacating Auditor was qualified.

Annual
audit.

64. (i.) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the Society for the year ending on the 31st day of December immediately preceding, shall, in each year, be delivered, together with the account of the property assets and liabilities of the Society to the Auditors to be examined, audited, and signed by them.

(ii.) The accounts so signed shall be printed and issued to the members, together with the notice convening the annual general meeting.

Submission
of audited
accounts to
annual
general
meeting.

65. The accounts so signed shall be open for inspection at the Secretary's office, and shall be submitted to the annual general meeting for approval; and after approval shall be signed by the Chairman in testimony of such approval, and, having been so signed, shall be binding and conclusive on all the members of the Society, and shall not, on any pretence whatever, be afterwards opened, unless some manifest error to the amount of fifty pounds or upwards shall be discovered therein, and specified in writing to the Secretary, within one month after such approval; in which case the account shall be opened so far only as may be necessary to rectify that error.

VII.—OFFICERS.

66. The Council may appoint and remove a Secretary, Librarian, and such clerks, officers, and servants as they may from time to time think fit. Power to appoint officers.

67. The Council shall pay to the Secretary and Librarian, and other officers and servants of the Society, such salaries, wages, or remuneration as they shall from time to time think proper. Salaries of officers.

68. The Council may permit the Secretary and other officers and servants to reside in the buildings belonging to the Society, and may appropriate such of the apartments as they shall think fit for their use. Residence of officers.

VIII.—USE OF HALL, LIBRARY, &c.

69. The Hall of the Society shall be used for the resort of the members, subject to regulations, and for holding general meetings of the Society, and for any other purpose which the Council shall think likely to promote the views and objects, or to be conducive to the benefit of the Society. Use of Hall.

70. The Council may from time to time make regulations prescribing the times of opening and closing the Hall and Library and other parts of the building, and for maintaining order and decorum therein, and for admitting to the Library clerks serving under articles or who have served their articles to members of the Society. Hall, Library, &c.

71. The Council may from time to time permit such persons as they shall think proper to have the use of the Hall and Library and other rooms of the Society; and shall regulate the terms and conditions on which such persons shall be admitted, and the privileges to which they shall be entitled. Admission to Hall and Library.

72. The Council may appropriate such parts of the Society's buildings as they shall think fit as club-rooms, and may make regulations for the use thereof. Club rooms.

73. The Council may let any of the rooms in the Society's buildings on such terms and for such purposes as they shall think proper. Power to let rooms.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

* * The references indicate the several Bye-laws under the authority of which the Regulations have been made. See also CHARTER, sec. 11.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscription
of members.

1. The subscription to the Society for the year ending the 31st day of December shall be :—

For members taking out town certificates who have been admitted for three years and upwards, 2*l.* 2*s.*

For members taking out country certificates who have been admitted for three years and upwards, 1*l.* 1*s.*

For members taking out country certificates who have been admitted for three years and upwards, and who are members of the Provincial Law Society of the district in which they practise, while they continue such members, 10*s.* 6*d.*

For members who have been admitted less than three years, one-half the subscription until the expiration of such three years, but so that no subscription shall be less than 10*s.* 6*d.*—*Bye-law 5.*

Subscription
of new mem-
bers.

2. Whenever a person shall be elected a member after the 31st of May, he shall pay one-half only of the amount of the annual subscription for the remainder of the current year.—*Bye-law 5.*

Subscribers
to Library.

3. Clerks serving under articles, or who have served under articles, to the members of the Society may be admitted to the Library, by order of the Council, on payment of an annual subscription of 2*l.*, or 1*l.* for six months.—*Bye-law 70.*

THE HALL.—*Bye-laws 69, 70, and 71.*

When open.

4. The Hall of the Society shall be open every day (except on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and days of public fast and thanksgiving, and such other days as may from time to time be directed by the Council), from nine in the morning till eight in the evening.

5. Strangers may be admitted into the front vestibule and the conference-room for the purpose of seeing members, who are to be called by the hall-keeper. Strangers.

6. Any person may leave with the porter, in the vestibule, letters or written messages addressed to members, but no post letters can be received unless the postage be paid. Members' letters, &c.

7. Boxes are provided in the vestibule for the use of members, on payment of 5s. for each annually, and also 5s. for the key, which is to be repaid to the member on delivering up the same. Boxes.

THE LIBRARY.—*Bye-laws 70 and 71.*

8. The Library shall be open every day (except on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and days of public fast and thanksgiving, and such other days as may from time to time be directed by the Council), from nine in the morning till eight in the evening, except that from the 13th August to 24th October it shall be closed at six o'clock; and on Saturdays throughout the year it shall be closed at four o'clock. When open.

9. No person shall have right of access to the Library except members, and subscribers or other persons admitted by the Council. Admission.

10. The south wing is intended to be kept for the use of members *exclusively*; and if any books therein should be required by the subscribers, application must be made to the librarian. Subscribers shall be admitted to the north wing *only*, and are to produce their tickets to the librarian or his assistant when required. Members or subscribers may take down books from the shelves; but shall leave them, when no longer required, on the tables, to be replaced by the librarian or his assistants. Regulations for keeping order and preserving books, &c.

11. Every subscriber shall, whenever he attends the Library, write his name in a book to be kept by the librarian for the purpose.

12. Particular care must be taken in refolding maps, plans, and other folding sheets.

13. No person, on any account whatever, shall take away any book out of the Library, except in any of the cases mentioned in the next regulation.

14. In case any scarce or valuable book or books shall be required by any of the members, in order to be produced in any of the Courts, or before the Judges at Chambers, or any officer thereof, or elsewhere, or for any strictly professional purpose, the President, Vice-President, two members of the Council, or the Secretary may direct a messenger from the Society to attend and produce the same, and afterwards to return it to the Library. But all expenses attending such production shall be paid by the member requiring the same, who shall also be responsible for any loss or damage thereby occasioned.

15. No book or chair shall be removed from the tables to the fireplaces.

16. If any book be torn or otherwise damaged, the person doing the injury shall pay the value of it.

17. No conversation shall be permitted in the Library.

18. The librarian is required to enforce the strict observance of these rules, and to report to the Council any breach thereof.

THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY.—*Bye-laws 70 and 71.*

Days and
hours of
attendance.

19. The office of the Society shall be open every day (except on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and days of public fast and thanksgiving, and such other days as may from time to time be directed by the Council), from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, except on Saturday, when it shall be closed at two.

FIRE-PROOF AND DEPOSIT ROOMS.

Bye-laws 71 and 73.

Hours of
examina-
tion.

20. A room is provided for the examination of deeds, which shall be open whenever the offices of the Society are open.

Rent of
strong
rooms.

21. The fire-proof rooms will be let by the Council, at such rent and on such terms as may be fixed by the Council from time to time.¹

Deposits.

22. Some of the fire-proof rooms shall be appropriated for separate deposits, which must be made in boxes provided by the depositors, and locked.

Rent for
deposits.

23. Depositors shall pay rent yearly in advance to the Society according to a scale to be fixed by the Council from time to time, and to be regulated by the size of the box, but not to be less than ten shillings per annum for each box.

Registry of
deposits.

24. An entry of every such deposit, and of the names of the persons making the same, and of the persons by whom or by whose order the same may be inspected, and to whom or to whose order it may be delivered, is to be made in a book to be kept for that purpose; and a copy of the entry, signed by one of the Society's clerks, is to be given to the person making the deposit.

Regulations.

25. Each box shall have affixed to it a particular number, distinguishing such deposit and referring to the entry mentioned in the preceding regulation.

Responsi-
bility of the
Society.

26. The Society will not be answerable for the contents of any box, nor for any loss or damage that may happen to deposits from fire, tempest, military violence, popular tumult, or other accident.

Inspection
and removal
of deposits.

27. Depositors, or others authorised in writing by them, may

¹ The rents of the strong rooms vary from 5*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the size. One third more to be paid by tenants who are not members of the Society.

remove their deposits whenever they think proper, and may inspect the same, and make or examine copies, or abstracts of deeds, from time to time; and shall have the use of a room for such purposes during office hours.

28. No deposit shall be opened by any officer or servant of the Society, nor by any other person except the person or persons authorised by the terms of the deposit, or some other person who shall produce and leave in the office an order for such inspection, signed by the person or persons so authorised. Deposits to be inspected only by authorised persons.

29. The Society may require any depositor to remove his deposit at any time, on giving six calendar months' notice; but the Society shall in that case repay to him such a proportion of any rent paid by him as shall represent any period subsequent to the removal of the deposit. In case any deposit shall not be removed after the expiration of such notice, the Society shall return the same to the person or persons authorised by the terms of the deposit to receive the same, or may otherwise dispose of the same as the Council shall think fit. Notice of removal of deposits.

30. If any rent due from any depositor shall be more than six months in arrear, a demand for payment shall be sent by post to the person or persons authorised by the terms of the deposit to receive delivery of the same at the address given at the time of the deposit; and in default of payment of all arrears within three months after such demand, such person or persons shall be liable for double rent, and the Council shall be at liberty to return the deposit, or otherwise to dispose thereof as and when they may think proper. Arrears.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

31. The ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held at two o'clock on Friday.—*Bye-law 50.* Day of Meeting.

32. At all meetings of the Council, the President, if present, shall take the Chair; and in his absence the Vice-President; and in the absence of President and Vice-President one of the members of the Council, to be chosen by the other members present.—*Bye-law 50.* Chairman.

33. In cases of emergency a special meeting of the Council may be called by the President, Vice-President, or any two members of the Council.—*Bye-law 50.* Appointment of special meetings.

34. The Council shall from time to time appoint such committees for particular purposes as may be convenient.—*Bye-law 50.* Committees.

35. The proceedings of the Council at their meetings shall be taken in the following order, unless for some special reason the same shall be varied, viz. (*Bye-law 50*):— Order of proceedings.

1. The minutes of the last meeting of the Council shall be read by the Secretary, and shall, subject to any correction that may be found necessary, be signed by the Chairman.

2. At the meeting of the Council next after any general meeting, the minutes of such meeting shall be read, and, subject to any correction, be signed by the Chairman of such meeting.
3. A report shall be made of the state of the funds.
4. Proposed members shall be balloted for.
5. Nomination of proposed members shall be reported, and applications by articulated clerks for admission to the Library be considered.
6. Drafts shall be passed.
7. The remaining business shall then be transacted as directed by the Chairman.
8. Notices of motions for future days shall be given.

36. No resolution passed at any meeting of the Council shall be rescinded at any subsequent meeting, unless notice of the intention to propose such rescission shall have been given in the notice of the meeting.

37. Except in cases of emergency no motion shall be entertained at any meeting of the Council, unless notice thereof shall have been given at a previous meeting, or unless the same shall be included in the agenda for the meeting.

38. No payment shall be made without an order of the Council; and all drafts on the bankers shall be signed by two members of the Council and countersigned by the Secretary.—*Bye-law 50.*

39. The common seal shall be kept in a box with two different locks, and the key of one of such locks shall be enclosed in a paper, under the seals and signatures of the President, Vice-President, or two members of the Council, and deposited with the Secretary, which may be opened, re-sealed, and signed by the President, Vice-President, or any two members of the Council, as occasion shall require; and the key of the second lock shall be enclosed in like manner in a paper, under the seal of the Secretary, and be opened by him only, or in his absence by the person who acts as Secretary for the time being.—*Bye-law 53.*

Payments.

Common
Seal.

THE SOLICITORS ACTS, AND OTHER ACTS AFFECTING SOLICITORS

N.B.—All Sections and parts of Sections contained in the Solicitors Acts which have been repealed are omitted. The references to the repealing Acts are given in brackets.

THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1843, 6 & 7 VIC., CAP. 73

An Act for consolidating and amending several of the Laws relating to Attorneys and Solicitors practising in England and Wales. [August 22, 1843.]

1. . . . Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or alter any of the Acts or parts of Acts mentioned to be saved in the second part of the first schedule hereunto annexed [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96] [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

2. . . . No person shall act as an attorney or solicitor, or as such attorney or solicitor sue out any writ or process, or commence, carry on, solicit or defend any action, suit, or other proceeding, in the name of any other person or in his own name, in her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, or Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, or Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, or Court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster at Westminster, or in any of the Courts of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham, or in the Court of Bankruptcy . . . or in any County Court, or in any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or in any other court of law or equity in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England and Wales, or act as an attorney or solicitor in any cause, matter, or suit, civil or criminal, to be heard, tried, or determined before any justice of assize, of oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery, or at any general or quarter sessions of the peace for any county, riding, division, liberty, city, borough, or place, or before any justice or justices, or before any commissioners of her Majesty's Revenue, unless such persons shall be . . . admitted and enrolled and otherwise duly qualified to act as an attorney or solicitor under or by virtue of the laws now in force, or unless such

No person to act as an attorney or solicitor unless admitted and enrolled.

persons shall, after the passing of this Act, be admitted and enrolled and otherwise duly qualified to act as an attorney or solicitor, pursuant to the directions and regulations of this Act, and unless such person shall continue to be so duly qualified and on the roll at the time of his acting in the capacity of an attorney or solicitor as aforesaid [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96] [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

No person to be admitted an attorney or solicitor unless he shall have served a clerkship of five years.

3. . . . And be it enacted that except as hereinafter mentioned no person shall be capable of being admitted and enrolled as an attorney or solicitor, unless such person shall have been bound by contract in writing to serve as clerk for and during the term of five years to a practising attorney or solicitor in England or Wales, and shall have duly served under such contract for and during the said term of five years, and also unless such person shall after the expiration of the said term of five years have been examined . . . in the manner hereinafter directed . . . [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96] [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65] [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

No attorney to have more than two clerks at one time, or to take or retain any clerk after discontinuing business, nor whilst clerk to another.

4. . . . No attorney or solicitor shall have more than two clerks at one and the same time who shall be bound by such contract in writing as aforesaid to serve him as clerks; and that no attorney or solicitor shall take, have, or retain any clerk who shall be bound by contract in writing as aforesaid after such attorney or solicitor shall have discontinued or left off practising as or carrying on the business of an attorney or solicitor, nor whilst such attorney or solicitor shall be retained or employed as a writer or clerk by any other attorney or solicitor; and service by any clerk under articles to an attorney or solicitor, for and during any part of the time that such attorney or solicitor shall be so employed as writer or clerk by any other attorney or solicitor, shall not be deemed or accounted as good service under such articles [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

In case attorney become bankrupt or insolvent, or be imprisoned.

5. . . . In case any attorney or solicitor to whom any clerk shall be bound by contract in writing as aforesaid shall, before the end or determination of such contract, become bankrupt . . . or be imprisoned for debt and remain in prison for the space of twenty-one days, it shall be lawful for any of the said courts of law or equity wherein such attorney or solicitor is admitted as aforesaid, upon the application of such clerk, to order and direct the said contract to be discharged and assigned to such person upon such terms and in such manner as the said court shall think fit [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96] [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Persons bound for five years may serve one year with a barrister or special pleader, and one year with a London agent.

6. Provided always, that any person who now is or hereafter shall be bound by contract in writing to serve as a clerk to a practising attorney or solicitor for the term of five years, and who shall actually and *bonâ fide* be and continue as pupil with and as such be employed by any practising barrister, or any person *bonâ fide* practising as a certificated special pleader in England or Wales, for any part of the said term, not exceeding one whole year, and in addition thereto or instead thereof with the London agent of the attorney or solicitor to whom any such person shall be so bound by

contract as aforesaid for any part of the said term not exceeding one year, either by virtue of any stipulation in such contract, or with the permission of such attorney or solicitor, shall be capable of being examined . . . and admitted and enrolled as an attorney or solicitor, in the same manner as if he had served the whole period of five years with the attorney or solicitor to whom he may be so bound [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65] [54 & 55 Vic., 67].

7. [23 & 24 Vic., c. 127.]

8.)

9.)

10. } [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65.]

11.)

12. . . . Every person who now is or hereafter shall be bound by contract in writing to serve as a clerk to any attorney or solicitor shall, during the whole time and term of service to be specified in such contract, continue and be actually employed by such attorney or solicitor in the proper business, practice, or employment of an attorney or solicitor, save only and except in the cases hereinbefore mentioned [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

How clerks to be employed.

13. . . . If any attorney or solicitor to or with whom any such person shall be so bound shall happen to die before the expiration of the term for which such person shall be so bound, or shall discontinue or leave off practice as an attorney or solicitor, or if such contract shall by mutual consent of the parties be cancelled, or in case such clerk shall be legally discharged before the expiration of such term by any rule or order of the court wherein such attorney or solicitor shall have been admitted, such clerk shall and may in any of the said cases be bound by another contract or other contracts in writing to serve as clerk to any other practising attorney or solicitor, or attorneys or solicitors, during the residue of the said term, and service under such second or other contract in manner hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed and taken to be good and effectual . . . [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65]. [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Clerks whose masters have died or left off practice may enter into fresh contracts for the residue of their term.

14. [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65.]

15.)

16.)

17.)

18.)

19. [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65.]

20. [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25.]

21. . . .

There shall be a registrar of attorneys and solicitors, and it shall be the duty of such Registrar to keep an alphabetical roll or book, or rolls or books, of all attorneys or solicitors, and to issue certificates of persons who have been admitted and enrolled as attorneys or solicitors, and are entitled to take out stamped certificates authorising them to practise as such; and it shall be lawful to and for the Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court

Appointment of the Incorporated Law Society as Registrar of attorneys or solicitors.

of Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer (or any three of them, of whom the Master of the Rolls shall be one), to make such orders, directions, and regulations touching the performance and execution of the duties aforesaid as they shall think proper.' . . . And the duties of such office of registrar shall be performed by the 'Incorporated Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others, not being barristers, practising in the courts of law and equity of the United Kingdom,' whether by their present or any future charter of incorporation, unless and until the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer (or any three of them, of whom the Master of Rolls shall be one), shall, by any order under their hands, which order they are hereby authorised and empowered to make, appoint any fit and proper person to perform the said duties in the place and stead of the said Society (which said person shall be called the Registrar of Attorneys and Solicitors, and shall hold such office or employment during pleasure only), and so from time to time to appoint any other fit and proper person, or the said Society, to perform the said duties during pleasure [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65] [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

22. . . . It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, or any of the officers, to grant or issue to any person any stamped certificate authorising such person to practise as an attorney or solicitor, unless nor until he shall leave with the said Commissioners, or their proper officer, at the head office for Stamps and Taxes at Somerset House in the County of Middlesex, a certificate from such Registrar as aforesaid that such person is an attorney or solicitor and entitled to take out such stamped certificate. . . [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96] [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

23. . . . For the purpose of obtaining such Registrar's certificate as aforesaid a declaration in writing, signed by such attorney or solicitor, or by his partner, or in case such attorney or solicitor shall reside more than twenty miles from London, then by his London agent on his behalf, containing his name and place of residence, and the court or one of the courts of which he is then admitted an attorney or solicitor, together with the term and year in or as of which he was so admitted, shall be delivered to the said Registrar, who shall cause all the particulars in such declaration to be entered in a proper book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be open to the inspection and examination of all persons without fee or reward; and the said Registrar shall, after the expiration of six days after the delivery of such declaration (unless he shall see cause and have reason to believe that the party applying for such certificate is not upon the said roll of attorneys or solicitors), deliver to the said attorney or solicitor, or to his agent, on demand a certificate [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96] [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

24. . . . In case the said Registrar shall decline to issue such

¹ See 44 & 45 Vic., c. 68, sec. 24.

certificate as he is hereinbefore directed and required to give, the party so applying for the same, if an attorney, shall and may apply to any of the said courts of law at Westminster, or to any judge thereof, or, if a solicitor, to the Master of the Rolls, who are hereby respectively authorised to make such order in the matter as shall be just, and to order payment of costs by and to either of the parties, if they shall see fit [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

25. [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96.]

26. No person who as an attorney or solicitor shall sue, prosecute, defend, or carry on any action or suit, or any proceedings, in any of the courts aforesaid, without having previously obtained a stamped certificate which shall be then in force, shall be capable of maintaining any action or suit at law or in equity for the recovery of any fee, reward, or disbursement for or in respect of any business, matter, or thing done by him as an attorney or solicitor aforesaid whilst he shall have been without such certificate as last aforesaid [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Persons practising without certificate incapable of recovering fees.

27. . . . Every person who shall have been duly admitted an attorney of any one of the superior courts of law at Westminster shall be entitled, upon the production of his admission therein, or an official certificate thereof, and that the same still continues in force, to be admitted as an attorney in any other of the said courts, or in any inferior court of law in England and Wales, upon signing the roll of such other court, but not otherwise, and shall thereupon be entitled to practise as an attorney therein in like manner as if he had been sworn in and admitted an attorney of such court: Provided always that no additional fee besides those payable by virtue of this Act shall be demanded or paid; and that every person who shall have been duly admitted a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery shall be entitled, upon the production of his admission therein, or on official certificate thereof, and that the same still continues in force, to be admitted as a solicitor in any inferior court of equity in England and Wales, and in the Court of Bankruptcy, upon signing the roll of such other Court, but not otherwise, and shall thereupon be entitled to practise as a solicitor therein in like manner as if he had been sworn in and admitted a solicitor of such Court: Provided also, that no additional fee besides those payable by virtue of this Act shall be demanded or paid [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Persons duly admitted in one Court capable of practising in all other Courts, on signing the other rolls.

Persons duly admitted in Chancery capable of practising in Bankruptcy and in all Inferior Courts of Equity.

28. . . . No person who shall have duly served his clerkship under articles in writing, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, shall be prevented or disqualified from being admitted and enrolled as an attorney or solicitor, nor liable to be struck off the roll if admitted, by reason or in consequence of the attorney or solicitor to whom he may have been bound by such articles having been after such service struck off the roll: Provided that such clerk or person be otherwise entitled to be admitted and enrolled, according to the provisions hereinbefore contained [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Defects in the service, &c., of attorneys not to disqualify persons who have served them.

Applications for striking attorneys off the roll, for defect in articles, &c., to be made within 12 months of admission.

29. . . . No person who has been admitted and enrolled shall be liable to be struck off the roll for or on account of any defect in the articles of clerkship, or in the registry thereof, or in his service under such articles, or in his admission and enrolment, unless the application for striking him off the roll be made within twelve months from the time of his admission and enrolment: Provided that such articles, registration, service, admission, or enrolment be without fraud [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67] [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25].

30. [51 & 52 Vic., cap. 65].

Attorneys not to commence or defend suits if prisoners.

31. . . . No attorney or solicitor who shall be a prisoner in any gaol or prison, or within the limits, rules, or liberties of any gaol or prison, shall or may, during his confinement in any gaol or prison, or within the limits, rules, or liberties of any gaol or prison, as an attorney or solicitor, in his own name, or in the name of any other attorney or solicitor, sue out any writ or process, or commence or prosecute or defend any action or suit, in any courts of law or equity, or matter in bankruptcy: and such attorney or solicitor so commencing, prosecuting, or defending any action or suit as aforesaid, and any attorney or solicitor permitting or empowering any such attorney or solicitor as aforesaid to commence, prosecute, or defend any action or suit in his name, shall be deemed to be guilty of a contempt of the court in which any such action or suit shall have been commenced or prosecuted, and punishable by the said courts accordingly, upon the application of any person complaining thereof; and such attorney or solicitor so commencing, prosecuting, or defending any action or suit as aforesaid shall be incapable of maintaining any action or suit at law or in equity for the recovery of any fee, reward, or disbursement for or in respect of any business, matter, or thing done by him whilst such prisoner as aforesaid, in his own name or in the name of any other attorney or solicitor [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Attorneys not to act as agents for persons not qualified, &c.

32. . . . If any attorney or solicitor shall wilfully and knowingly act as agent in any action or suit in any court of law or equity, or matter in bankruptcy, for any person not duly qualified to act as an attorney or solicitor as aforesaid, or permit or suffer his name to be anyways made use of in such action, suit, or matter upon the account or for the profit of any unqualified person, or send any process to such unqualified person, or do any other act thereby to enable such unqualified person to appear, act, or practise in any respect as an attorney or solicitor in any suit at law or in equity, knowing such person not to be duly qualified as aforesaid, and complaint shall be made thereof in a summary way to any of the said superior courts wherein such attorney or solicitor has been admitted and proof made thereof upon oath to the satisfaction of the court that such attorney or solicitor hath wilfully and knowingly offended therein as aforesaid, then and in such case every such attorney or solicitor so offending shall and may be struck off the roll and for ever after disabled from practising as an attorney or solicitor; and in that case, and upon such complaint and proof made as

aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said court to commit such unqualified person so acting or practising as aforesaid to the prison of the said court without bail or mainprize for any term not exceeding one year [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

33. [34 & 35 Vic., cap. 18].

34. }

35. } [37 & 38 Vic., cap. 96].

36. }

37. . . No attorney or solicitor, nor any executor, administrator, or assignee of any attorney or solicitor, shall commence or maintain any action or suit for the recovery of any fees, charges, or disbursements for any business done by such attorney or solicitor, until the expiration of one month after such attorney or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, shall have delivered unto the party to be charged therewith, or sent by the post to or left for him at his counting-house, office of business, dwelling-house, or last-known place of abode, a bill of such fees, charges, and disbursements, and which bill shall either be subscribed with the proper hand of such attorney or solicitor (or, in the case of a partnership, by any of the partners, either with his own name or with the name or style of such partnership), or of the executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, or be enclosed in or accompanied by a letter subscribed in like manner referring to such bill; and upon application of the party chargeable by such bill within such month it shall be lawful, in case the business contained in such bill or any part thereof shall have been transacted in the High Court of Chancery, or in any other court of equity, or in any matter of bankruptcy or lunacy, or in case no part of such business shall have been transacted in any other court of law or equity, for the Lord High Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls, and in case any part of such business shall have been transacted in any other court, for the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, . . . or any judge of either of them, and they are hereby respectively required to refer such bill, and the demand of such attorney or solicitor, executor, administrator, or assignee, thereupon to be taxed and settled by the proper officer of the court in which such reference shall be made, without any money being brought into court; and the court or judge making such reference shall restrain such attorney or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, from commencing any action or suit touching such demand pending such reference; and in case no such application as aforesaid shall be made within such month as aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for such reference to be made as aforesaid, either upon the application of the attorney or solicitor, or the executor, administrator, or assignee of the attorney or solicitor, whose bill may have been so as aforesaid delivered, sent, or left, or upon the application of the party chargeable by such bill, with such directions and subject to such conditions as the court or judge making such reference shall think proper; and such

Attorneys and solicitors not to commence an action for fees till one month after delivery of their bills.

Reference of bills whether relating to business transacted in Court or not, for taxation.

Taxation after one month.

court or judge may restrain such attorney or solicitor, or the executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, from commencing or prosecuting any action or suit touching such demand pending such reference, upon such terms as shall be thought proper : Provided always, that no such reference as aforesaid shall be directed upon an application made by the party chargeable with such bill after a verdict shall have been obtained or a writ of inquiry executed in any action for the recovery of the demand of such attorney or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, or after the expiration of twelve months after such bill shall have been delivered, sent, or left as aforesaid, except under special circumstances, to be proved to the satisfaction of the court or judge to whom the application for such reference shall be made ; and upon every such reference, if either the attorney or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of the attorney or solicitor, whose bill shall have been delivered, sent, or left, or the party chargeable with such bill, having due notice, shall refuse or neglect to attend such taxation, the officer to whom such reference shall be made may proceed to tax and settle such bill and demand *ex parte* ; and in case any such reference as aforesaid shall be made upon the application of the party chargeable with such bill, or upon the application of such attorney or solicitor, or the executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, and the party chargeable with such bill shall attend upon such taxation, the costs of such reference shall, except as hereinafter provided for, be paid according to the event of such taxation ; that is to say, if such bill when taxed be less by a sixth part than the bill delivered, sent, or left, then such attorney, or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, shall pay such costs ; and if such bill when taxed shall not be less by a sixth part than the bill delivered, sent, or left, then the party chargeable with such bill, making such application or so attending, shall pay such costs ; and every order to be made for such reference as aforesaid shall direct the officer to whom such reference shall be made to tax such costs of such reference to be so paid as aforesaid, and to certify what, upon such reference, shall be found to be due to or from such attorney or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, in respect of such bill and demand, and of the costs of such reference, if payable : Provided also, that such officer shall in all cases be at liberty to certify specially any circumstances relating to such bill or taxation, and the court or judge shall be at liberty to make thereupon any such order as such court or judge may think right respecting the payment of the costs of such taxation : Provided also, that where such reference as aforesaid shall be made when the same is not authorised to be made except under special circumstances as hereinbefore provided, then the said court or judge shall be at liberty, if it shall be thought fit, to give any special directions relative to the costs of such reference : Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the said respective courts and judges, in the same cases

Taxation
after twelve
months,
under special
circum-
stances.

Payment of
costs of
taxation.

Courts may
order at-

in which they are respectively authorised to refer a bill which has been so as aforesaid delivered, sent, or left, to make such order for the delivery by any attorney or solicitor, or the executor, administrator, or assignee of any attorney or solicitor, of such bill as aforesaid, and for the delivery up of deeds, documents, or papers in his possession, custody, or power, or otherwise touching the same, in the same manner as has heretofore been done as regards such attorney or solicitor, by such courts or judges respectively, where any such business had been transacted in the court in which such order was made: Provided also, that it shall not in any case be necessary in the first instance for such attorney or solicitor, or the executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, in proving a compliance with this Act, to prove the contents of the bill he may have delivered, sent, or left, but it shall be sufficient to prove that a bill of fees, charges, or disbursements, subscribed in the manner aforesaid, or enclosed in or accompanied by such letter as aforesaid, was delivered, sent, or left in manner aforesaid; but nevertheless it shall be competent for the other party to show that the bill so delivered, sent, or left, was not such a bill as constituted a *bona-fide* compliance with this Act [38 & 39 Vic., c. 79] [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

attorney or solicitor to deliver his bill, and to deliver up deeds, &c.

Evidence of delivery of bill.

38. . . . Where any person, not the party chargeable with any such bill within the meaning of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall be liable to pay or shall have paid such bill either to the attorney or solicitor, his executor, administrator, or assignee, or to the party chargeable with such bill as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such person, his executor, administrator, or assignee, to make such application for a reference for the taxation and settlement of such bill as the party chargeable therewith might himself make, and the same reference and order shall be made thereupon, and the same course pursued in all respects, as if such application was made by the party so chargeable with such bill as aforesaid: Provided always, that in case such application is made when, under the provisions herein contained, a reference is not authorised to be made except under special circumstances, it shall be lawful for the court or judge to whom such application shall be made to take into consideration any additional special circumstances applicable to the person making such application, although such circumstances might not be applicable to the party so chargeable with the said bill as aforesaid if he were the party making the application [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Bills may be taxed upon the application of third parties.

39. . . . It shall be lawful, in any case in which a trustee, executor, or administrator has become chargeable with any such bill as aforesaid, for the Lord High Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls, if in his discretion he shall think fit, upon the application of a party interested in the property out of which such trustee, executor, or administrator may have paid or be entitled to pay such bill, to refer the same, and such attorney's, or solicitor's, or executor's,

Lord Chancellor may direct taxation of bills chargeable on executors, &c.

administrator's, or assignee's demand thereupon, to be taxed and settled by the proper officer of the High Court of Chancery, with such directions and subject to such conditions as such judge shall think fit, and to make such order as such judge shall think fit for the payment of what may be found due, and of the costs of such reference, to or by such attorney or solicitor, or the executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, by or to the party making such application, having regard to the provisions herein contained relative to applications for the like purpose by the party chargeable with such bill, so far as the same shall be applicable to such cases; and in exercising such discretion as aforesaid the said judge may take into consideration the extent and nature of the interest of the party making the application: Provided always, that where any money shall be so directed to be paid by such attorney or solicitor, or the executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, it shall be lawful for such judge, if he shall think fit, to order the same, or any part thereof, to be paid to such trustee, executor, administrator, so chargeable with such bill, instead of being paid to the party making such application; and when the party making such application shall pay any money to such attorney, or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, in respect of such bill, he shall have the same right to be paid by such trustee, executor, or administrator so chargeable with such bill as such attorney, or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, had [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Copy of bill
to be
delivered to
person
making
application
for reference
for taxation.

40. . . . For the purpose of any such reference upon the application of the person not being the party chargeable within the meaning of the provisions of this Act as aforesaid, or of a party interested as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such court or judge to order any such attorney or solicitor, or the executor, administrator, or assignee of any such attorney or solicitor, to deliver to the party making such application a copy of such bill, upon payment of the costs of such copy: Provided always, that no bill which shall have been previously taxed and settled shall be again referred unless, under special circumstances, the court or judge to whom such application is made shall think fit to direct a re-taxation thereof [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

No re-taxa-
tion.

Taxation of
bill after
payment.

41. . . . The payment of any such bill as aforesaid shall in no case preclude the court or judge to whom application shall be made from referring such bill for taxation, if the special circumstances of the case shall, in the opinion of such court or judge, appear to require the same, upon such terms and conditions and subject to such directions as to such court or judge shall seem right, provided the application for such reference be made within twelve calendar months after payment [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Power for
Taxing

42. . . . In all cases in which such bill shall have been referred to be taxed and settled, the officer to whom such reference is made

shall be at liberty to request the proper officer of any other court having such an officer to assist him in taxing and settling any part of such bill, and such officer so requested shall thereupon proceed to tax and settle the same, and shall have the same powers, and may receive the same fees in respect thereof, as upon a reference to him by the court of which he is such officer, and shall return the same, with his opinion thereon, to the officer who shall have so requested him to tax and settle the same; and the officer to whom such reference is made shall not be paid any fee for that portion of the bill which shall have been so taxed and settled by the officer of such other court at his request [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Office to request officers of other courts to tax portions of the bill.

43. . . . All applications made under this Act to refer any such bill as aforesaid to be taxed and settled, and for the delivery of such bill, and for the delivering up of deeds, documents, and papers, shall be made in the matter of such attorney or solicitor; and that upon the taxation and settlement of any such bill the certificate of the officer by whom such bill shall be taxed shall (unless set aside or altered by order, decree, or rule of court) be final and conclusive as to the amount thereof, and payment of the amount certified to be due and directed to be paid may be enforced according to the course of the court in which such reference shall be made; and in case such reference shall be made in any court of common law, it shall be lawful for such court or any judge thereof to order judgment to be entered up for such amount, with costs, unless the retainer shall be disputed, or to make such other order thereon as such court or judge shall deem proper [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

Applications for taxing bill of costs, how to be made.

Certificate of taxation to be final.

Judgment may be entered.

44 and 45. [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96.]

46. [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65.]

47. Provided always that this Act or anything herein contained shall not extend or be construed to extend to the examination, swearing, admission, or enrolment, or any rights or privileges of any persons appointed to be solicitors to the Treasury, Customs, Excise, Post Office, Stamp Duties, or any other branch of her Majesty's Revenue, or to the Solicitor of the City of London, or to the Assistant of the Council for the affairs of the Admiralty or Navy, or to the Solicitor to the Board of Ordnance [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

To what solicitors the Act is not to extend.

48. . . . In the construction of this Act the word 'month' shall be taken to mean a calendar month; and every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons, matters, or things, as well as one person, matter, or thing; and every word importing the plural number shall extend and be applied to one person, matter, or thing, as well as several persons, matters, or things; and every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male; and the word 'person' shall extend to any body politic, corporate, or collegiate, municipal, civil, or ecclesiastical, aggregate or sole, as well as an individual; unless in any of the cases aforesaid it be

Meaning of certain words in this Act.

otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction [54 & 55 Vic., c. 67].

49. [37 & 38 Vic., c. 96.]

FIRST SCHEDULE

FIRST PART

[37 & 38 Vic., c. 96.]

SECOND PART.

For existing Acts referred to in Sec. 1, see 'The Statutes Revised,' vol. vii., p. 99.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[56 & 57 Vic., c. 54.]

THIRD SCHEDULE

[37 & 38 Vic., c. 96.]

THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1860, 23 & 24 Vic., CAP. 127.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers.

[August 28, 1860.]

Preamble, &c. [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

Interpreta-
tion of
terms.

1. In the construction of this Act, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, the word 'attorney' shall mean attorney of one or more of the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster; the word 'solicitor' shall mean solicitor of the High Court of Chancery; the word 'Registrar' shall mean Registrar of attorneys and solicitors; the expression 'the Roll of Attorneys and Solicitors kept by the Registrar' shall mean the Roll or Book, Rolls or Books of Attorneys and Solicitors, which by the first hereinbefore mentioned Act¹ the Registrar is required to keep; and the expression 'the Incorporated Law Society' shall mean 'the Incorporated Society of attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and others, not being barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom' [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

¹ The Solicitors Act, 1843, is the act in question. It is mentioned in the repealed preamble.

2. . . . Any person having taken the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of laws in the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or London, or in the Queen's University in Ireland, or the degree of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, or doctor of laws in any of the Universities of Scotland, none of such degrees being honorary degrees, and who at any time after having taken such degree, and either before or after the passing of this Act, has been bound by and has duly served under articles of clerkship to a practising attorney or solicitor for the term of three years, and has been examined in manner directed by the first hereinbefore mentioned Act and by this Act, may be admitted and enrolled as an attorney or solicitor, and service for any part of the said term not exceeding one year with the London agent of such attorney or solicitor in the business, practice, or employment of an attorney or solicitor, either by virtue of any stipulation in such articles, or with the permission of such attorney or solicitor, shall be and be deemed to have been good service under such articles for such part of the said term [38 & 39 Vic., c. 66] [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

Persons having taken degrees at certain universities may be admitted after three years' service.

3. Every person who has been called to the degree of utter barrister in England, and who, before becoming such barrister, has been bound by contract in writing to serve as a clerk for the term of five years, or who, after ceasing to be a barrister, has been bound by contract in writing to serve as a clerk for the term of three years, to a practising attorney or solicitor, and has in either of the said cases continued in such service for the term of three years, and during the whole of such three years served in such manner as is hereinbefore required in the case of persons who have taken degrees in the said Universities, and having been examined as aforesaid, after the expiration of such term of three years (the examination taking place, in the first-mentioned case, after the person has ceased to be a barrister), may be admitted and enrolled as an attorney or solicitor: Provided always, that in the case of any such person as aforesaid who has been bound for five years, it shall be necessary for such term to be determined with consent, as hereinbefore provided in the case of persons having taken degrees, who may have been bound for five years before the passing of this Act [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

Persons having been at the bar may be admitted after three years' service.

4. Any person who, either before or after the passing of this Act, shall for the term of ten years have been a *bonâ-fide* clerk to an attorney, solicitor, or proctor, or attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, and during that term should have been *bonâ-fide* engaged in the transaction and performance, under the direction and superintendence of such attorney, solicitor, or proctor, or attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, of such matters of business as are usually transacted and performed by attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, and who shall produce to the examiners satisfactory evidence that he has faithfully, honestly, and diligently served as such clerk, and who after the expiration of the said term of ten years has been bound by and

Persons having been *bonâ-fide* clerks to attorneys, solicitors, or proctors for ten years may be admitted after three years' service.

has duly served under articles of clerkship to a practising attorney, solicitor, or proctor for the term of three years, and has been examined in manner directed by the first hereinbefore mentioned Act and by this Act, may be admitted and enrolled as an attorney and solicitor, or proctor, and service for any part of the said term not exceeding one year with the London agent of such attorney, or solicitor, or proctor in the proper business, practice, or employment of an attorney, solicitor, or proctor, either by virtue of any stipulation in such articles, or with the permission of such attorney, solicitor, or proctor, shall be and be deemed to have been good service under such articles for such part of the said term [38 & 39 Vic., c. 66] [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

Judges may make regulations for persons who have passed certain examinations before articles to be admitted after four years' service.

5. The Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, jointly with the Master of the Rolls,¹ may, if they think fit, from time to time, by regulations to be made by them, direct that any person having successfully passed any examination now or hereafter to be established in any of the Universities hereinbefore mentioned, and to be specified in such regulations, may be admitted and enrolled as an attorney or solicitor, after having been subsequently bound by, and having duly served under articles of clerkship to a practising attorney or solicitor for the term of four years, and been examined as aforesaid; and the said judges may from time to time revoke or alter such regulations as they think fit, but not so as to allow a less term of service than four years [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

Sec. 6 of 6 & 7 Vic., c. 73, extended to persons articles for four years only.

6. Section six of the first hereinbefore mentioned Act shall apply as well to any person bound as therein mentioned as a clerk to a practising attorney or solicitor for the term of four years only, where under the said regulations that term is sufficient, as to any person so bound for the term of five years, and shall be read and construed accordingly.

7. [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65.]

8.)
9.) [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25.]

Articles clerks not to hold other office or employment.

10. No person hereafter bound by articles of clerkship to any attorney or solicitor shall, during the term of service mentioned in such articles, hold any office or engage in any employment whatsoever other than the employment of clerk to such attorney or solicitor, and his partner or partners (if any) in the business, practice, or employment of an attorney or solicitor, save as by the first hereinbefore mentioned Act or this Act otherwise provided; and every person bound as aforesaid shall, before being admitted an attorney or solicitor, prove by the affidavit required under section fourteen of the first hereinbefore mentioned Act that he has not held any office or engaged in any employment contrary to this enactment, and the form of such affidavit as aforesaid shall be

¹ See 44 & 45 Vic., c. 68, s. 24.

varied by such addition thereto as may be necessary for this purpose.

11. [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25.]

12. Whenever any of the periods of three years, four years, and five years mentioned in this Act or in the first hereinbefore mentioned Act (whether the same period shall have commenced before or after the passing of this Act) shall expire in any vacation, then and in such case any person whose period of clerkship shall so expire shall be at liberty to pass his examination in the term immediately preceding the said vacation; and at any time in or after such vacation, and after the said period of clerkship shall have expired, the Master of the Rolls . . . on being satisfied . . . that the period of clerkship of such person has expired . . . may do all . . . acts necessary for or towards the admission and enrolment of such person as a solicitor as provided in the said last-mentioned Act [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65].

Where the three, four, or five years expire in any vacation examination may take place in term preceding such vacation.

13. [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25.]

14. [38 & 39 Vic., c. 66] [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25.]

15. Every person who has been admitted and enrolled as a writer to the signet, or a solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland, or as a procurator before any of the Sheriff Courts of Scotland, and who, after being so admitted and enrolled, has been bound by and has duly served under articles of clerkship in England or Wales to a practising attorney or solicitor for the term of three years, and has been examined in manner directed by the first hereinbefore mentioned Act and by this Act, may be admitted and enrolled as an attorney and solicitor; and service for any part of the said term not exceeding one year with the London agent of such attorney or solicitor in the proper business, practice, or employment of an attorney or solicitor, either by virtue of any stipulation, or with the permission of such attorney or solicitor, shall be and be deemed to have been good service under such articles for such part of the said term [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

Persons admitted as writers to the signet, &c., may be enrolled as attorneys and solicitors.

16. In every case where by statutory provision or by custom the qualification of a solicitor or attorney to hold any office is his having been admitted and enrolled as an attorney or solicitor a prescribed period, every person who either before the passing of this Act has been or hereafter shall be called to the degree of utter barrister in England, and who having been subsequently disbarred has been admitted and enrolled as an attorney or solicitor, shall, in lieu of such qualification as aforesaid, be qualified to hold any such office on the completion of the prescribed period, to be reckoned from the date of such person being called to the degree of an utter barrister in England.

Provision as to admission to offices of solicitors who have been utter barristers.

17. [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65.]

18. Instead of separate annual stamped certificate for attorneys and solicitors to be issued by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as now required by law, the stamp duties chargeable on such cer-

Registrar's certificates to be made the stamped

certificates of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

The amount of stamp duty to be determined by the place of business.

The declaration, on applying for the Registrar's certificate, to be in duplicate, and one copy to be left with the Commissioners.

Fees for Registrar's certificate and for the examinations.

But see 14. 135.

Certificate to be entered with the Registrar; the Commissioners to supply particulars where stamped before January 2.

tificates shall be denoted upon the Registrar's certificate; and upon any such certificate being stamped accordingly, and the date of the payment of the duty certified by the proper officer by writing under his hand, or by other sufficient means, the same shall be and be deemed the proper stamped certificate required by law to be taken out by the attorney or solicitor named therein [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

19. For determining the rate of stamp duty payable on the certificate, the place or places where the attorney or solicitor shall carry on his business shall be deemed to be the place or places of his residence, within the meaning of the Acts relating to the stamp duties on certificates. . . . [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25].

20. The declaration required to be made for the purpose of obtaining the Registrar's certificate shall be made out and signed in duplicate, and one of such duplicates shall be delivered to and left with the Registrar, and the other produced to him, and the duplicate so produced, together with the certificate granted on such declaration, shall be left with the Commissioners, or their proper officer, on applying to have the certificate stamped, and shall be and be deemed the note in writing required by law to be delivered to the Commissioners, or their officer, to entitle the attorney or solicitor to a stamped certificate; and for every such certificate issued by the Registrar, and the previous requisite search and enquiry, there shall be paid to him the sum of five shillings, and the Registrar shall yearly render an account of all sums of money received in respect thereof, and of the application of the same to the Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, jointly with the Master of the Rolls, who may from time to time, by order under their hands, diminish such sum as they think fit. . . . Provided always, that a copy of such account so rendered as aforesaid shall be open to the inspection of any attorney or solicitor at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25] [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

21. For enabling the Registrar to enter upon the roll of attorneys and solicitors kept by him a note or minute of the time of stamping every certificate, the Commissioners shall, whenever the same shall be required after the 15th day of February in every year, furnish to the Registrar an account of the certificates issued between the 15th day of November and the 2nd day of January preceding, for which during the same period the stamp duties have been paid, specifying the names and places of business of the parties respectively to or for whom the same have been issued, and the dates of payment of the stamp duties; or, in lieu of such account, the Commissioners at their option shall return to the Registrar the aforesaid duplicate declarations to which such certificates relate, with a note or memorandum on each of them specifying the date of payment of the stamp duty for the certificate; and the Registrar shall upon such account being furnished, or such duplicate declara-

tions being returned to him as aforesaid, enter such note or minute as aforesaid; and in order to such entry being made in respect of certificates stamped at any other time every such last-mentioned certificate shall, within a month of the payment of the duty, be produced to the Registrar, who shall thereupon make such entry and signify the same by a note or memorandum upon the certificate; and every such last-mentioned certificate which shall not be so produced within the said period shall have effect only as a qualification to practise from the time when it shall be produced: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Master of the Rolls in the case of a solicitor, or one of the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster or one of the judges thereof, in the case of an attorney, at any time to make an order directing that any certificate not so produced shall have effect upon and from the time of stamping the same, or any subsequent period.

22. Every certificate issued by the Registrar between the 15th day of November and the 16th day of December in any year shall bear date on the 16th of November, and shall take effect on that day for all purposes, provided it be stamped before the 16th day of December; and in every such case the 16th day of November shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to be the date of the payment of the duty; but if such certificate be not so stamped, it shall take effect, as regards the qualification to practise, on the day on which it is stamped; and every certificate issued at any other time shall bear date on the day on which it is issued, and subject to the provision herein contained relating to certificates stamped after the 1st day of January in any year, and not produced within a month to be entered by the Registrar, shall take effect as regards such qualification on the day on which it is stamped; and every certificate shall be and continue in force from the day on which it shall take effect as aforesaid, until the 15th day of November next following, inclusive, and no longer: and any list of attorneys, solicitors, and conveyancers purporting to be published by the authority of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and to contain the names of attorneys, solicitors, and conveyancers who have obtained stamped certificates for the current year on or before the 1st day of January in the same year, shall, until the contrary be made to appear, be evidence in all courts, and before all justices of the peace and others, that the persons named therein as attorneys, solicitors, or conveyancers holding such certificates as aforesaid for the current year are attorneys, solicitors, or conveyancers holding such certificates; and the absence of the name of any person from such list shall, until the contrary be made to appear, be evidence as aforesaid that such person is not qualified to practise as an attorney, solicitor, or conveyancer under a certificate for the current year; but in the case of any person being an attorney or solicitor whose name does not appear in such list, an extract from the roll of attorneys and solicitors kept by the Registrar, certified under the

Where stamped after January 1 certificate to be produced by the party, to be entered within a month.

When certificate to bear date and when to determine.

Law List to be *prima facie* evidence.

hand of the secretary of the Incorporated Law Society (while such Society performs the duties of Registrar), or of the Registrar for the time being, shall be evidence as aforesaid of the facts appearing in such extract, and in the case of any person being a conveyancer whose name does not appear on such list, the fact of his being so shall be proved in the way in which it is now by law required to be proved.

23. [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25.]

Rule for striking attorneys off the roll to be entered with the Registrar.

24. Where the name of any attorney or solicitor is ordered to be struck off the roll of attorneys or solicitors of any court, on his own application or on the application of any other person, the rule or order for that purpose shall forthwith, and before the same is acted upon, be produced to the Registrar, and the Registrar shall enter a note or minute of such rule or order in connection with the name of such attorney or solicitor on the roll of attorneys and solicitors kept by the Registrar, and shall strike such name off such roll, and shall mark such rule or order as having been entered.

25. [44 & 45 Vic., c. 59.]

Penalty for wrongfully acting as an attorney or solicitor.

26. Every person who acts as an attorney or solicitor contrary to the enactment in section two of the first hereinbefore mentioned Act, or who in his own name, or in the name of any other person, in anywise acts as a proctor in or with respect to any proceeding in the Court of Probate or the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, without being duly qualified so to act, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of the court in which the action, suit, cause, matter, or proceeding in relation to which he so acts is brought, had, or taken, and may be punished accordingly, and shall be incapable of maintaining any action or suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done or any disbursement made by him in the course of so acting, and shall, in addition to any other penalty or forfeiture and to any disability to which he may be subject, forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered, with full costs of suit, by action brought with the sanction of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, in the name of the Incorporated Law Society, in any of the superior courts of law at Westminster, or in any county court, and such penalty shall be applied in like manner as fines imposed for practising without a stamped certificate are now by law applicable.

Power to Court of Chancery to order payment of interest on costs in certain cases.

27. Whenever a decree or order is made by the Court of Chancery in which the payment of any costs previously taxed, either in the suit or proceeding in which such decree or order is made, or in any other suit or proceeding, is ordered, and whether the certificate of such previous taxation have been made before the passing of this Act, or be made thereafter, it shall be lawful for the court or judge making such decree or order to order and direct the amount of such costs as taxed, including the cost of taxation as ascertained by the said certificate, to be paid, with interest thereon, at the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum, from the date of

the certificate, the amount of such interest to be verified by affidavit, and to be payable and recoverable out of the same fund or in the same manner as the amount of such costs.

28. In every case in which an attorney or solicitor shall be employed to prosecute or defend any suit, matter, or proceeding in any court of justice, it shall be lawful for the court or judge before whom any such suit, matter, or proceeding has been heard or shall be depending, to declare such attorney or solicitor entitled to a charge upon the property recovered or preserved, and upon such declaration being made such attorney or solicitor shall have a charge upon and against and a right to payment out of the property, of whatsoever nature, tenure, or kind the same may be, which shall have been recovered or preserved through the instrumentality of any such attorney or solicitor, for the taxed costs, charges, and expenses of or in reference to such suit, matter, or proceeding; and it shall be lawful for such court or judge to make such order or orders for taxation of and for raising and payment of such costs, charges, and expenses out of the said property as to such court or judge shall appear just and proper; and all conveyances and acts done to defeat, or which shall operate to defeat, such charge or right, shall, unless made to a *bonâ-fide* purchaser for value without notice, be absolutely void, and of no effect as against such charge or right: Provided always, that no such order shall be made by any such court or judge in any case in which the right to recover payment of such costs, charges, and expenses is barred by any statute of limitations.

Power to courts of justice to charge property recovered with payment of costs.

29. [53 Vic., c. 5.]

30. Every authority granted after the passing of this Act to any attorney to administer oaths and take declarations and affirmations in matters depending in any of the superior courts of law at Westminster, or in the court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster at Westminster, or in any of the courts of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham, and every authority granted after the passing of this Act to any solicitor to administer oaths and take declarations, affirmations, and attestations of honour in Chancery, and whether any such authority as aforesaid be to act in England or to act out of England, and every appointment made after the passing of this Act of any attorney or solicitor under section eighty-one of the Act of the session holden in the third and fourth years of King William the Fourth, 'for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries, and for the Substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance,' to be a perpetual commissioner for taking acknowledgments of married women under that Act, shall, before any such authority or appointment is acted upon, be brought to the Registrar by the person to whom the same is granted, or some person on his behalf, and the registrar shall, in books to be kept for that purpose, enter the particulars of every such authority or appointment, and for the entry of every such authority or appointment the Registrar shall be paid by or on behalf of the

All future authorities to administer oaths or take acknowledgments to be registered.

person having such authority or appointment the sum of one shilling, and the Registrar shall mark such authority or appointment as having been entered and with the date of the entry, and such books shall at all times be open to public inspection during office hours without fee or reward.

Provisions
for regis-
tration of
existing
authorities.

31. For enabling the Registrar to form a complete register of all such authorities and appointments as aforesaid, as well those granted or made before the passing of this Act as those granted or made thereafter, the principal secretary of the Lord Chancellor, or other the officer having the care and custody of the lists of authorities now in force for the purposes aforesaid, so far as they relate to the Court of Chancery, and the clerks of the Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, or other the officers having the care and custody of the lists of authorities now in force for the purposes aforesaid, so far as they relate to such courts respectively, and the officers of the Court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster at Westminster, and the courts of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham, having the care and custody of the lists of authorities now in force for the purposes aforesaid, so far as they relate to such courts respectively, and the officer of the Court of Common Pleas, with whom the certificate of the said acknowledgments of married women are lodged, so far as regards appointments now in force for taking the said acknowledgments, shall severally, at the expense of the registrar, prepare and transmit to such registrar, with all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, a list of the persons having such authorities and appointments as aforesaid, with the particulars thereof, and the places of business of such persons, and the Registrar shall enter the particulars of all such authorities and appointments now in force in books to be kept for that purpose, which shall be open to inspection as aforesaid [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

32. [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65.]

Saving pro-
visions en-
abling other
than attor-
neys to act.

33. Nothing in this Act shall extend to, repeal, prejudice, or affect any provision in any Act of Parliament in anywise enabling any person other than an Attorney or solicitor to conduct, defend, or otherwise act in relation to any suit, matter, or proceeding.

Stamped
certificates
not to be
issued to
conveyan-
cers under
the bar
without the
benchers'
annual per-
mission.

34. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, or any of their officers, to grant or issue in any year to any person any such stamped certificate as is required to be taken out by every person who after the passing of this Act shall become a member of one of the four Inns of Court in England practising under the bar as a conveyancer, unless and until he have left with the said Commissioners or their proper officer and order of the Benchers of the Inn of Court of which the applicant is a member granting him permission for that year to take out such certificate or a copy of such order certified under the hand of their treasurer, sub-treasurer, or steward: Provided always, that this clause shall

not extend or apply to any person who at the time of the passing of this Act shall be lawfully practising as a certificated conveyancer [55 & 59 Vic., c. 19].

35. This Act shall only extend to England and Wales, save as Act to extend to England and Wales.
herein otherwise expressly provided.

36. The first hereinbefore mentioned Act and this Act shall be construed together as one Act.

SCHEDULES
[40 & 41 Vic., c. 25.]

6 & 7 Vic.,
c. 73, and
this Act to
be as one.

THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1870, 33 & 34 VIC., CAP. 28.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Remuneration of Attorneys and Solicitors.
| July 14, 1870.

Preamble, &c. [56 & 57 Vic., c. 54].

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the 'Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1870.'

Extent of Act.
 Interpretation of terms.

2. This Act shall not extend to Scotland.

3. In the construction of this Act, unless where the context otherwise requires, the words following have the significations hereinafter respectively assigned to them: that is to say,

The words 'attorney or solicitor' mean an attorney, solicitor, or proctor, qualified according to the provisions of the Acts for the time being in force relating to the admission and qualification of attorneys, solicitors, or proctors:

Person includes a corporation:

'Client' includes any person who, as a principal or on behalf of another person, retains or employs, or is about to retain or employ, an attorney or solicitor, and any person who is or may be liable to pay the bill of an attorney or solicitor for any services, fees, costs, charges, or disbursements.

PART I.—*Agreements between Attorneys or Solicitors and their Clients.*

The remuneration of attorneys and solicitors may be fixed by agreement.

4. An attorney or solicitor may make an agreement in writing with his client respecting the amount and manner of payment for the whole or any part of any past or future services, fees, charges, or disbursements in respect of business done or to be done by such attorney or solicitor, whether as an attorney or solicitor or as an advocate or conveyancer, either by a gross sum, or by commission or percentage, or by salary or otherwise, and either at the same or at a greater or at a less rate as or than the rate at which he would otherwise be entitled to be remunerated, subject to the provisions

and conditions in this part of this Act contained: Provided always, that when any such agreement shall be made in respect of business done or to be done in any action at law or suit in equity, the amount payable under the agreement shall not be received by the attorney or solicitor until the agreement has been examined and allowed by a taxing officer of a court having power to enforce the agreement; and if it shall appear to such taxing officer that the agreement is not fair and reasonable he may require the opinion of a court or a judge to be taken thereon by motion or petition, and such court or judge shall have power either to reduce the amount payable under the agreement or to order the agreement to be cancelled, and the costs, fees, charges, and disbursements in respect of the business done to be taxed in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

Amount payable under agreement not to be paid until allowed by taxing officer.

5. Such an agreement shall not affect the amount of, or any rights or remedies for the recovery of, any costs recoverable from the client by any other person, or payable to the client by any other person, and any such other person may require any costs payable or recoverable by him to or from the client to be taxed according to the rules for the time being in force for the taxation of such costs, unless such person has otherwise agreed: Provided always that the client who has entered into such agreement shall not be entitled to recover from any other person under any order for the payment of any costs which are the subject of such agreement more than the amount payable by the client to his own attorney or solicitor under the same.

Saving of interests of third parties

6. Such an agreement shall be deemed to exclude any further claim of the attorney or solicitor beyond the terms of the agreement in respect of any services, fees, charges, or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in reference to which the agreement is made, except such services, fees, charges, or disbursements, if any, as are expressly excepted by the agreement.

Agreements shall exclude further claims.

7. A provision in any such agreement that the attorney or solicitor shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such attorney or solicitor, shall be wholly void.

Reservation of responsibility for negligence.

8. No action or suit shall be brought or instituted upon any such agreement; but every question respecting the validity or effect of any such agreement may be examined and determined, and the agreement may be enforced or set aside, without suit or action, on motion or petition of any person, or the representative of any person, a party to such agreement, or being alleged to be liable to pay, or being or claiming to be entitled to be paid, the costs, fees, charges, or disbursements in respect of which the agreement is made, by the court in which the business, or any part thereof, was done, or a judge thereof, or if the business was not done in any court, then where the amount payable under the agreement exceeds fifty pounds,

Examination and enforcement of agreements.

by any superior court of law or equity or a judge thereof, and where such amount does not exceed fifty pounds, by the judge of a county court which would have jurisdiction in an action upon the agreement.

Improper
agreements
may be set
aside.

9. Upon any such motion or petition as aforesaid, if it shall appear to the court or judge that such agreement is in all respects fair and reasonable between the parties, the same may be enforced by such court or judge by rule or order in such manner and subject to such conditions, if any, as to the costs of such motion or petition as such court or judge may think fit; but if the terms of such agreement shall not be deemed by the court or judge to be fair and reasonable, the same may be declared void, and the court or judge shall thereupon have power to order such agreement to be given up to be cancelled, and may direct the costs, fees, charges, and disbursements incurred or chargeable in respect of the matters included therein to be taxed in the same manner and according to the same rules as if such agreement had not been made; and the court or judge may also make such order as to the costs of and relating to such motion or petition, and the proceedings thereon, as to the said court or judge may seem fit.

Agreements
may be re-
opened after
payment in
special cases.

10. When the amount agreed for under any such agreement has been paid by or on behalf of the client, or by any person chargeable with or entitled to pay the same, any court or judge having jurisdiction to examine and enforce such an agreement may, upon application by the person who has paid such amount, within twelve months after the payment thereof, if it appears to such court or judge that the special circumstances of the case require the agreement to be reopened, reopen the same, and order the costs, fees, charges, and disbursements to be taxed, and the whole or any portion of the amount received by the attorney or solicitor to be repaid by him, on such terms and conditions as to the court or judge may seem just.

Where any such agreement is made by the client in the capacity of guardian, or of trustee under a deed or will, or of committee of any person or persons whose estate or property will be chargeable with the amount payable under such agreement, or with any part of such amount, the agreement shall before payment be laid before the taxing officer of a court having jurisdiction to enforce the agreement, and such officer shall examine the same, and may disallow any part thereof, or may require the direction of the court or a judge to be taken thereon by motion or petition; and if in any such case the client pay the whole or any part of the amount payable under the agreement without the previous allowance of such officer or court or judge as aforesaid, he shall be liable at any time to account to the person whose estate or property is charged with the amount paid, or with any part thereof, for the amount so charged; and if in any such case the attorney or solicitor accept payment without such allowance, any court which would have had

jurisdiction to enforce the agreement may, if it think fit, order him to refund the amount so received by him under the agreement.

11. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to give validity to any purchase by an attorney or solicitor of the interest, or any part of the interest, of his client in any suit, action, or other contentious proceeding to be brought or maintained, or to give validity to any agreement by which an attorney or solicitor retained or employed to prosecute any suit or action stipulates for payment only in the event of success in such suit, action, or proceeding.

Prohibition of certain stipulations.

12. Nothing in this Act contained shall give validity to any disposition, contract, settlement, conveyance, delivery, dealing, or transfer, which may be void or invalid against a trustee or creditor in bankruptcy, arrangement, or composition, under the provisions of the laws relating to bankruptcy.

Not to give validity to contracts, &c., which may be void in bankruptcy.

13. Where an attorney or solicitor has made an agreement with his client in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and anything has been done by such attorney or solicitor under the agreement, and before the agreement has been completely performed by him such attorney or solicitor dies or becomes incapable to act, an application may be made to any court which would have jurisdiction to examine and enforce the agreement by any party thereto, or by the representatives of any such party, and such court shall thereupon have the same power to enforce or set aside such agreement, so far as the same may have been acted upon, as if such death or incapacity had not happened; and such court, if it shall deem the agreement to be in all respects fair and reasonable, may order the amount due in respect of the past performance of the agreement to be ascertained by taxation, and the taxing officer in ascertaining such amount shall have regard so far as may be to the terms of the agreement, and payment of the amount found to be due may be enforced in the same manner as if the agreement had been completely performed by the attorney or solicitor.

Provision in case of death or incapacity of the attorney.

14. If, after any such agreement as aforesaid shall have been made, the client shall change his attorney or solicitor before the conclusion of the business to which such agreement shall relate (which he shall be at liberty to do notwithstanding such agreement), the attorney or solicitor, party to such agreement, shall be deemed to have become incapable to act under the same within the meaning of section thirteen of this Act; and upon any order being made for taxation of the amount due to such attorney or solicitor in respect of the past performance of such agreement, the court shall direct the taxing master to have regard to the circumstances under which such change of attorney or solicitor has taken place; and, upon such taxation, the attorney or solicitor shall not be deemed entitled to the full amount of the remuneration agreed to be paid to him unless it shall appear that there has been no default, negligence, improper delay, or other conduct on his part affording reasonable ground to the client for such change of attorney or solicitor.

As to change of attorney after agreement.

Agreement-
shall be
exempt from
taxation.

15. Except as in this part of this Act provided, the bill of an attorney or solicitor for the amount due under an agreement made in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall not be subject to any taxation, nor to the provisions of the Act of the sixth and seventh Victoria, chapter seventy-three, and the Acts amending the same, respecting the signing and delivery of the bill of an attorney or solicitor.

PART II.—*General Provisions.*

Security
may be taken
for future
costs.

16. An attorney or solicitor may take security from his client for his future fees, charges, and disbursements, to be ascertained by taxation or otherwise.

Interest may
be allowed
on taxations
in respect
of disburse-
ments and
advances.

17. Subject to any general rules or orders hereafter to be made, upon every taxation of costs, fees, charges, or disbursements, the taxing officer may allow interest at such rate and from such time as he thinks just on moneys disbursed by the attorney or solicitor for his client, and on moneys of the client in the hands of the attorney or solicitor, and improperly retained by him.

Taxing
officer to
have regard
to character
of services.

18. Upon any taxation of costs, the taxing officer may, in determining the remuneration, if any, to be allowed to the attorney or solicitor for his services, have regard, subject to any general rules or orders hereafter to be made, to the skill, labour, and responsibility involved.

Revival of
order for
payment of
costs.

19. Whenever any decree or order shall have been made for payment of costs in any suit, and such suit shall afterwards become abated, it shall be lawful for any person interested under such decree or order to revive such suit, and thereupon to prosecute and enforce such decree or order, and so on from time to time as often as any such abatement shall happen.

20. [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25.]

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT, 1873, 36 & 37 VIC., CAP. 66.

87. From and after the commencement of this Act,¹ all persons admitted as solicitors, attorneys, or proctors of or by law empowered to practise in any court the jurisdiction of which is hereby transferred to the High Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal, shall be called Solicitors of the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to the same privileges and be subject to the same obligations, so far as circumstances will permit, as if this Act had not passed: and all persons who from time to time, if this Act had not passed, would have been entitled to be admitted as solicitors, attorneys, or proctors of or been by law empowered to practise in any such courts, shall be entitled to be admitted and to be called Solicitors of the Supreme Court, and shall be admitted by the Master of the Rolls, and shall, as far as circumstances will permit, be entitled as such solicitors to the same privileges and be subject

¹ 1st November, 1875.

to the same obligations as if this Act had not passed. Any solicitors, attorneys, or proctors to whom this section applies shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court; and that court, and the High Court of Justice, and the Court of Appeal respectively, or any division or judge thereof, may exercise the same jurisdiction in respect of such solicitors or attorneys as any one of Her Majesty's superior courts of law or equity might previously to the passing of this Act have exercised in respect of any solicitor or attorney admitted to practise therein.

THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1874, 37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Attorneys and Solicitors.

[August 7, 1874.]

Preamble, &c. [56 & 57 Vic., cap. 54].

1. This Act may be cited as 'The Attorneys and Solicitors Act, Short title.
1874.'

2. This Act shall extend only to England and Wales.

Extent of
Act.
Interpreta-
tion.

3. All words and expressions to which, by the Act of 1860, meanings are assigned shall have in this Act the same respective meanings.

4. The recited enactment (section ten) of the Act of 1860 shall not henceforth apply to cases in which any person bound by articles as therein mentioned shall before or after he enters upon the office, or engages in the employment, have applied for and obtained—

Exceptions
from recited
enactment.

(a) The consent thereto in writing of the . . . solicitor to whom he is bound; and

(b) The sanction thereto of . . . the Master of the Rolls, or one of the judges of the High Court of Justice, to be evidenced by an order of such judge:

Provided that this section shall apply to the case of any person bound by articles expiring after or not more than two years before the passing of this Act who shall have held any office or been engaged in any employment during the service under such articles before or after the passing of this Act, and who, within one year of the passing of this Act, or within one year after the expiration of his articles, shall prove, by an affidavit from the . . . solicitor to whom he is bound, or by such other evidence as shall be satisfactory to such judge, that the holding of such office or being engaged in such employment was with the consent of the . . . solicitor to whom he was or is bound, and has not interfered with due service under such articles, and the judge hearing such application shall have power to make any order which he shall think fit as to the service by the person so bound as aforesaid for the remainder of the term of service of his articles, or any part

thereof, after the acceptance of such office, or as to the passing of any examination.

Provided that, not less than fourteen days before any such application to a judge is made, notice in writing of the application shall be given to the Registrar, which notice shall state the names and residences of the applicant and of the . . . solicitor to whom he is bound, and the nature of the office or employment, and the time it is expected to occupy [56 & 57 Vic., cap. 54].

Judge may attach conditions to order.

5. Any such judge making any such order may in and by the order impose upon the applicant such terms and conditions touching the office or engagement and his employment therein as such judge thinks fit.

Proof of compliance with conditions.

6. Where any terms or conditions shall be so imposed, and the person authorised by the order shall accept the office, or engage in the employment, he shall, before being admitted . . . solicitor, prove to the satisfaction of . . . the Master of the Rolls, or one of the judges of the High Court of Justice, and of the examiners for the time being appointed under the provisions of the Act of 1860, or of any Act amending the same, to examine persons applying to be admitted as . . . solicitors, that he has duly observed and fulfilled those terms and conditions [56 & 57 Vic., cap. 54].

Notice to be given to Registrar of applications to strike names of attorneys or solicitors off the roll.

7. Where application is intended to be made to any court for an order or rule to strike the name of any attorney or solicitor (not being an attorney or solicitor making the application) off the roll of . . . solicitors . . . or for an order or rule to compel him to answer the matters of an affidavit, notice in writing shall be given to the Registrar of such intended application fourteen clear days at the least before such application shall be made [56 & 57 Vic., cap. 54].

Copies of affidavits to accompany notice.

8. Copies of all affidavits intended to be used in support of such applications shall be delivered to the Registrar with the notice.

Court not to entertain application except on proof of notice, &c. Registrar may appear on application, &c.

9. The court shall not entertain any such application except upon production of an affidavit proving that the notice required by this Act has been duly given, and that copies of all such affidavits have been duly delivered to the Registrar.

10. The Registrar may appear by counsel upon the hearing of any such application, and upon any other proceedings arising out of or in reference to the application, and may apply to the court to make absolute any rule nisi which may have been granted by the court in the matter of such application, or to make an order that the name of the . . . solicitor be struck off the roll of . . . solicitors . . . or, as the case may be, to order the . . . solicitor to answer the matters of the affidavit, or such other order as to the court may seem fit; and it shall be lawful for the court to order the costs, charges, and expenses of the Registrar of or relating to any of the matters aforesaid, to be paid by the . . . solicitor against whom any such application is made or was intended to be made, or by the person by or on whose behalf the

application is made or was intended to be made, or partly by the one and partly by the other of them [56 & 57 Vic., c. 54].

11. Where any court or any judge of any court shall upon motion have ordered or directed a rule (whether nisi or absolute) or order to be drawn up for striking the name of any . . . solicitor off the roll of . . . solicitors of such court, or for compelling an attorney or solicitor to answer the matters of an affidavit, and such rule shall not have been drawn up by or on behalf of the person applying for the same within one week after the order or direction for drawing up the same shall have been made or given, it shall be lawful for the Registrar to cause the rule or order to be drawn up, and all future proceedings thereupon shall be had and taken as if the application for the rule or order had in the first instance been made to the court by the Registrar [56 & 57 Vic., c. 54].

Registrar may draw up rules and orders not drawn up by applicants.

12. Any person who wilfully and falsely pretends to be, or takes or uses any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is duly qualified to act as . . . solicitor, or that he is recognised by law as so qualified, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of ten pounds for each such offence.

Penalty for wrongfully acting as attorney or solicitor.

No costs, fee, reward, or disbursement on account of or in relation to any act or proceeding done or taken by any person who acts as . . . solicitor without being duly qualified so to act shall be recoverable in any action, suit, or matter by any person or persons whomsoever.

No costs recoverable by disqualified attorney or solicitor.

For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be duly qualified to act as . . . solicitor, if he shall have in force at the time at which he acts as . . . solicitor a duly stamped certificate authorising him so to do, pursuant to the provisions of the Stamp Laws and the laws for the time being relating to . . . solicitors, or shall have been appointed to be Solicitor of the Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, or any other branch of Her Majesty's Revenues, or of any public department, including the department of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, or if he be a clerk or officer appointed to act for the solicitor for any public department as hereinbefore described.

Who to be deemed qualified.

Any offence under this Act may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction, in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts [56 & 57 Vic., c. 54].

Offences may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT, 1875. 38 & 39 VIC., CAP. 77.

14. The Registrar of attorneys and solicitors in England shall be called the Registrar of Solicitors, and the Lord Chief Justice of

England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron, or any two of them, may from time to time by regulation adapt any enactments relating to attorneys, and any declaration, certificate, or form required under these enactments to the solicitors of the Supreme Court under section 87 of the principal Act.

But see
p. 135.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT, 1875, 38 & 39 VIC., CAP. 79.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners.
[August 13, 1875.]

Preamble, &c. [56 & 57 Vic., c. 54].

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as 'The Legal Practitioners Act, 1875.'

Amendment
of s. 37 of
6 & 7 Vic.,
c. 73.

2. The Act specified in the first column of the schedule annexed hereto is hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule, except as to anything heretofore duly done thereunder, and except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of supporting and continuing any proceedings taken before the passing of this Act.

It shall be lawful for any judge of the superior courts of law and equity to authorise an attorney or solicitor to commence an action or suit for the recovery of his fees, charges, or disbursements against the party chargeable therewith, and also to refer his bill of fees, charges, and disbursements, and the demand of such attorney and solicitor thereupon, to be taxed and settled by the proper officer of the court in which such reference shall be made, although one month shall not have expired from the delivery of the bill of fees, charges, or disbursements, on proof to the satisfaction of the said judge that there is probable cause for believing that the party chargeable therewith is about to quit England, or to become a bankrupt or a liquidating or compounding debtor, or to take any other steps or do any other act which, in the opinion of the judge, would tend to defeat or delay such attorney or solicitor in obtaining payment.

Extent of
Act.

3. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

SCHEDULE.

Date of Act.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
6 & 7 Vic., c. 73	An Act for consolidating and amending several of the Laws relating to Attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales.	Section 37, from 'Provided also that it shall be lawful for any judge of the superior courts of law and equity' to end of section.

THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1877, 40 & 41 VIC., CAP. 25.

An Act for regulating the Examination of Persons applying to be admitted Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, and for otherwise amending the Law relating to Solicitors. [July 23, 1877.]

Whereas under or by virtue of the enactments of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy-three, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the same reign, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, relating to the admission of persons as solicitors of the Supreme Court, and of regulations made under the authority of those enactments, persons applying to be admitted as solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England are (with certain exceptions) required to pass examinations known respectively as the preliminary, the intermediate, and the final examination :

36 & 37 Vic.,
c. 66;
38 & 39 Vic.,
c. 77.

And whereas under the above-mentioned enactments the power of making regulations for the conduct of the said examinations and of appointing examiners is vested in certain judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice :

And whereas it is expedient that such powers, subject as herein-after mentioned, be vested in the Incorporated Law Society, and that other amendments be made in the law relating to solicitors of the Supreme Court :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as 'The Solicitors Act, 1877,' and the Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy-three, 'For Consolidating and Amending several of the Laws relating to Attorneys and Solicitors practising in England and Wales,' and the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the same reign, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven, 'To amend the Laws relating to Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers,' may be respectively cited for all purposes as 'The Solicitors Act, 1843,' and 'The Solicitors Act, 1860,' and this Act shall (so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof) be construed as one with the said Solicitors Acts, 1843 and 1860, and with the other enactments for the time being in force relating to solicitors.

Short title
and construction
of Act.

6 & 7 Vic.,
c. 75.
23 & 24 Vic.,
c. 127.

2. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Extent of
Act.

3. This Act shall, so far as regards the power of certain of the

Commencement of Act.

judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice and of the Incorporated Law Society to make regulations thereunder, and so far as regards the issue of notices and other proceedings preliminary to holding the first examinations thereunder, come into operation on the passing thereof, and for all other purposes shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Interpretation.

4. In this Act—

‘The Incorporated Law Society,’ or ‘The Society,’ means ‘The Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers, practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom:’

‘Solicitor’ means solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England:

‘Preliminary examination’ means an examination in general knowledge of persons becoming bound under articles of clerkship to solicitors:

‘Intermediate examination’ means an examination of persons bound under articles of clerkship to solicitors, in order to ascertain the progress made by such persons during their articles, in acquiring the knowledge necessary for rendering them fit and capable to act as solicitors:

‘Final examination’ means an examination of persons applying to be admitted as solicitors as well touching the articles and service as the fitness and capacity of such persons to act as solicitors in all business and matters usually transacted by solicitors, and includes, where any allegation is made by the Registrar of solicitors as to the moral unfitness of any such person to be an officer of the Supreme Court, an inquiry into the truth of such allegation.

Examinations.

Certificate of having passed examinations requisite for admission as solicitor.

5. Subject to the exemptions allowed by this Act, or by regulations made under the authority thereof, a person shall not be admitted as a solicitor unless he has obtained from the Incorporated Law Society, or some person authorised in writing by that Society, a certificate or certificates to the effect that he has passed a preliminary, an intermediate, and a final examination.

Examinations to be held under management of Incorporated Law Society.

6. The Incorporated Law Society are hereby authorised and required to hold, at least three times in the year commencing with the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in every succeeding year, a preliminary examination, an intermediate examination, and a final examination, and the Society shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the entire management and control of all such examinations, and shall have power

from time to time to make regulations with respect to all or any of the following matters ; (that is to say),—

- (A) With respect to the subjects for and the mode of conducting the examination of candidates ; and
- (B) With respect to the times and places of examinations and the notices of examinations ; and
- (C) With respect to the certificates to be given to persons of their having passed any examination ; and
- (D) With respect to the appointment and removal of examiners (other than the *ex-officio* examiners in this Act mentioned),¹ and with respect to the remuneration by fees or otherwise of the examiners so appointed ; and
- (E) With respect to any other matter or thing as to which the Society think it expedient to make regulations for the purpose of carrying this section into execution.

Any regulation made under the authority of this section may be altered or revoked by a subsequent regulation ; and copies of all regulations made under the authority of this section shall be transmitted to the presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and to the Master of the Rolls,² and if within twenty-eight days after a copy of any regulation has been so transmitted any two of those judges (the Master of the Rolls being one) signify by writing under their hands, addressed to the president or the vice-president or secretary of the Society, their dissent from such regulation or any part thereof, the same shall be of no force or effect ; and if after any such regulation or any part thereof has come into force any two of those judges (the Master of the Rolls being one) shall signify in manner aforesaid their dissent from such regulation or any part thereof, the same shall, at the expiration of two months, cease to be of any force or effect.

7. [51 & 52 Vic., cap 65.]

8. Any person applying to be examined or re-examined at a preliminary, intermediate, or final examination shall pay to the Incorporated Law Society such fees in respect of such examinations (and in such proportions and at such times) as may be from time to time determined by regulations to be made by the presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any two of them, of whom the Master of the Rolls shall be one.²

Fees payable to Incorporated Law Society in respect of examinations.

All moneys paid to the Society in pursuance of this Act in respect of the preliminary, intermediate, and final examinations shall be applied by the Society in payment of the expenses from

¹ Section 7, relating to *ex-officio* examiners, has been repealed.

² See 44 & 45 Vic., cap. 68, s. 24.

time to time incurred by the Society with reference to such examinations, and with reference to the lectures, classes, and other teaching provided by the Society from time to time for persons bound or about to be bound under articles of clerkship to solicitors.

Appeal to
Master of
the Rolls
against
refusal of
certificate.

9. Any person who has been refused a certificate of having passed an intermediate or final examination, and who objects to such refusal, whether on account of the nature or difficulty of the questions put to him by the examiners, or on any other ground whatsoever, shall be at liberty within one month next after such refusal to appeal by petition in writing to the Master of the Rolls against such refusal, such petition to be presented in such manner and subject to such regulations as the Master of the Rolls may from time to time direct. . . .

On the hearing of any petition under this section the Master of the Rolls may make such order as to him may seem meet, and where any person who has been refused a certificate of having passed his final examination, on appeal to the Master of the Rolls, obtains an order for his admission, such order shall entitle him to a certificate from the Incorporated Law Society of his fitness and capacity to act as a solicitor, and in the usual business transacted by a solicitor, in the same manner as if he had passed his final examination [51 & 52 Vic., cap. 65].

General
exemptions
from pre-
liminary ex-
amination.

10. A certificate of having passed a preliminary examination under this Act shall not be required from any person who has taken the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of laws in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or London, or in the Queen's University in Ireland, or the degree of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, or doctor of laws in any of the Universities of Scotland (none of such degrees being honorary degrees), or who has been called to the degree of utter barrister in England, or who has passed the first public examination before moderators at Oxford or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the examination in arts for the second year at Durham, or who has passed one of the local examinations established by the University of Oxford or one of the non-gremial examinations established by the University of Cambridge, or one of the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, or one of the matriculation examinations at the Universities of Dublin or London (notwithstanding he may not have been placed in the first division of such matriculation examination), or the examination for the first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849.

The presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any three of them (the Master of the Rolls being one),¹ may make, and from time to time

¹ See 44 & 45 Vic., c. 68, s. 24.

alter and revoke, regulations extending the above exemption to any persons who pass any examination held in any of the above-mentioned universities, or in the Owens College, Manchester, or in any other university, college, or educational institution, and specified in that behalf in the said regulations.

11. The presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any one or more of them,¹ may, where under special circumstances they or he see fit so to do, exempt any person from compliance with the enactments and regulations for the time being in force with respect to the preliminary examination either entirely or partially, or subject to any such conditions as to them or him may seem fit.

Power of judges to grant special exemptions from preliminary examination.

12. Any person who has been called to the degree of utter barrister in England, and is of not less than five years' standing at the bar, and has procured himself to be disbarred with a view of becoming a solicitor, and has obtained from two of the benchers of the inn to which he belongs or to which he belonged a certificate of his being a fit and proper person to practise as a solicitor, shall not be required to obtain a certificate of having passed an intermediate examination under this Act, and shall be entitled, on passing a final examination under this Act (except so much of such examination as relates to articles and service under articles), to be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor.

Exemption of certain barristers from intermediate examination.

13. The presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any three of them (the Master of the Rolls being one),¹ may make and from time to time alter and revoke regulations directing that any person having passed any examination held in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or London, or in the Queen's University in Ireland, or in any of the Universities in Scotland, or in the Owens College, Manchester, or in any other university, college, or educational institution, and specified in that behalf in such regulations, may be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor after service under articles of clerkship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years, but not so as to allow in any case a less term of service than four years.

Power of judges to provide for admission in certain cases after four years' service.

14. All regulations duly made by any of Her Majesty's judges or by the Society in pursuance of this Act before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight shall come into force on that day, and on that day the general rules and regulations, dated the second day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the schedules thereto (with the exception of the regulations 'As to readmission and the taking out and renewal of certificates,' and 'As to custody of rolls and documents,' and 'Provisions as to notices, &c., already given'), shall cease to be of any force or effect.

Time of regulations coming into force.

¹ See 44 & 45 Vic., c. 68, s. 24.

Miscellaneous Amendments of Law.

Power for
Master of
Rolls to ad-
mit, though
service under
articles is
irregular.
6 & 7 Vic.,
c. 73;
23 & 24 Vic.,
c. 127.

15. Where any person articulated to a solicitor has not served as a clerk under such articles strictly within the provisions of the Solicitors Act, 1843, and the Solicitors Act, 1860, and any Act amending the same, but subsequently to the execution of his articles *bonâ fide* serves (either continuously or not) one or more solicitors as an articulated clerk for periods together equal in duration to the full term for which he was originally articulated, and has obtained such certificates as he is required by this Act to obtain, it shall be lawful for the Master of the Rolls in his discretion, if he is satisfied that such irregular service was occasioned by accident, mistake, or some other sufficient cause, and that such service, although irregular, was substantially equivalent to a regular service, to admit such person to be a solicitor in the same manner as if such service had been a regular service within the meaning of the said Acts and any Act amending the same.

Form of
Registrar's
certificates.

16. The annual certificate required by law to be obtained by every practising solicitor from the Registrar of solicitors, and the declaration required to be delivered to the Registrar for the purpose of obtaining such certificate, may respectively be in the forms (A.) and (B.) in the first schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Solicitors
eligible to
practise in
ecclesiastical
courts.

17. Any solicitor may practise in all courts and before all persons having or exercising power, authority, or jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical in England, and shall be deemed to be duly qualified to practise and may practise in all matters relating to applications to obtain notarial faculties, and generally shall have and may exercise all the powers and authorities and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and may fulfil all the functions and duties which appertain or belong to the office or profession of a proctor, whether in the provincial, diocesan, or other jurisdictions in England.

18. [52 Vic., c. 10.]

Council of
Incorporated
Law Society may
act on behalf of
Society.

19. All rules and regulations, acts, matters, and things respectively authorised or required to be made or done by the Incorporated Law Society under or in pursuance of this Act, or of the Solicitors Act, 1843, or of the Solicitors Act, 1860, or under any orders, rules, and regulations made in pursuance thereof respectively, may be made or done by the Council for the time being of the Society on behalf of the Society.

Authentica-
tion of regu-
lations and
other docu-
ments.

20. All rules, regulations, certificates, notices, and other documents made or issued by the Incorporated Law Society for any purpose whatever may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and may be signed on behalf of the Society by the secretary, or by such other officer or officers of the Society as may be from time to time prescribed by the Council.

Construc-
tion of enact-

21. All enactments referring to attorneys which are in force immediately after the coming into operation of this Act shall be

construed as if the expression 'solicitor of the Supreme Court' were therein substituted for the expression 'attorney,' and all enactments relating to the examinations of attorneys and solicitors which are in force immediately after the coming into operation of this Act shall be construed as relating to the examinations to be held in pursuance of this Act.

ments refer-
ring to at-
torneys and
examina-
tions.

Temporary Provision and Repeal.

22. All persons who before this Act comes into operation have passed a preliminary but have not passed an intermediate or final examination, and all persons who have passed an intermediate but have not passed a final examination under the enactments and regulations hereby repealed, shall be deemed respectively to have passed a preliminary or a preliminary and intermediate examination under this Act as the case may be, and all persons who have passed a final examination under the said enactments and regulations but have not been admitted shall be deemed to have passed a final examination under this Act.

Temporary
provision as
to examina-
tions.

23. The Acts mentioned in the first part of the second schedule of this Act are hereby repealed as from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, to the extent specified in the third column in the said part of that schedule. . . . Provided also that this repeal shall not affect—

Repeal of
scheduled
enactments.

(A.) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(B.) Any right, liability, or penalty acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed, or any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, liability, or penalty, and any such legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on as if this Act had not been passed;

And the regulations made by certain of the judges of the High Court of Justice in pursuance of the power contained in section 14 of the Judicature Act, 1875, for adapting the enactments and forms therein mentioned, shall as from the said 1st day of January, 1878, cease to be of any force or effect [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65].

52 & 53 Vic.,
c. 77.

THE SCHEDULES REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ACT.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

Registrar's Certificate.

No.

18 .

Pursuant to the Solicitors Act, 1843, and the Acts amending the same, the Incorporated Law Society, as the Registrar of solicitors, hereby certifies that

6 & 7 Vic.,
c. 73.

solicitor of the Supreme

Court, whose place of business { are } at
 { is }

hath this day left with the secretary of the said Society a declaration in writing signed by (a) _____, containing his name and place or places of business, together with the term and year, or the month and year in or as of which he was admitted, and hereby further certifies that the said solicitor is duly enrolled a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and is entitled to practise as such solicitor on this certificate being duly stamped as required by law.

Given under the hand of the secretary of the Incorporated Law Society, this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

Secretary.

Produced and entered this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

(a) The said solicitor or the said solicitor's partner on his behalf or the said solicitor's London agent as the case may be. The name of the partner or agent need not be inserted here.

* * If this certificate is stamped after the 1st January, it must be produced to the Registrar of solicitors within a month of the payment of the duty.

If admitted a notary this certificate should be entered at the Faculty Office; if a proctor, it should be entered in the court in which he is admitted.

FORM (B.)

Declaration for obtaining the Registrar's Certificate.

No. _____ 18 ____.

I hereby declare that _____ was admitted an attorney of (a) _____, in _____ term in the year 18 ____ [or] a solicitor of the Supreme Court in the month of _____ in the year 18 ____ and that { my } place of business { is } { his } { are }

as follows (b):—

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

Signature _____

[Partner or London agent of the said _____]

To the Registrar of Solicitors.

(a) One court is sufficient.

(b) If removed since last certificate state such removal.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Enactments repealed.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
6 & 7 Vic., c. 73	An Act for consolidating and amending several of the Laws relating to Attorneys and Solicitors practising in England and Wales.	Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and so much of section 30 and of the Second Schedule as relates to fees payable to the Incorporated Law Society.
23 & 24 Vic., c. 127	An Act to amend the Laws relating to Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers.	Sections 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, section 19 from the words 'and after' to the end of the section; section 20 from the words 'and the said Lords Chief Justices' to the words 'from time to time,' section 23, and the Schedules (A.) and (B).
33 & 34 Vic., c. 28	The Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1870.	Section 20.

PART II.

[51 & 52 Vic., c. 65.]

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT, 1877, 40 & 41 VIC., CAP. 62.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners.

[August 14, 1877.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to legal practitioners:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as 'The Legal Practitioners Act, 1877.'

Surrogates or persons other than qualified practitioners not to act as such in preparing papers for obtaining or opposing grants of probate or letters of administration, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 68.
Interpretation clause.
Extent of Act.

2. Any surrogate or other person not being a qualified practitioner who for or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, either directly or as the agent of any other person whether a qualified practitioner or not, takes instructions for or draws or prepares any papers on which to found or oppose a grant of probate or of letters of administration, shall be guilty of an offence within the meaning of the twelfth section of the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1874; but nothing in this section contained shall be construed to affect any remedy against any such person under any other Act or Acts whatsoever.

3. The term 'qualified practitioner' in this Act means and includes any serjeant-at-law, barrister-at-law, certificated solicitor, proctor, notary public, certificated conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity.

4. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

THE SOLICITORS' REMUNERATION ACT, 1881, 44 & 45 VIC., CAP. 44.

An Act for making better Provision respecting the Remuneration of Solicitors in Conveyancing and other Non-contentious Business.
[August 22, 1881.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title;
extent; in-
terpretation.

1. (1) This Act may be cited as 'The Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881.'

(2) This Act does not extend to Scotland.

(3) In this Act--

'Solicitor' means a solicitor or proctor qualified according to the statutes in that behalf:

'Client' includes any person who, as a principal, or on behalf of another, or as trustee or executor, or in any other capacity, has power, express or implied, to retain or employ, and retains or employs, or is about to retain or employ, a solicitor, and any person for the time being liable to pay to a solicitor, for his services, any costs, remuneration, charges, expenses, or disbursements:

'Person' includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate:

'Incorporated Law Society' means, in England, the Society referred to under that title in the Act passed in the session of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her

Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act to amend the Laws relating to Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers;' and, in Ireland, the society referred to under that title in the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, Ireland, 1866: 29 & 30 Vic., c. 84.

'Provincial law societies or associations' means all bodies of solicitors in England incorporated by Royal Charter, or under the Joint Stock Companies Act, other than the Incorporated Law Society above mentioned.

General Orders.

2. In England, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the president for the time being of the Incorporated Law Society, and the president of one of the provincial law societies or associations, to be selected and nominated from time to time by the Lord Chancellor to serve during the tenure of office of such president, or any three of them, the Lord Chancellor being one, and, in Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, the Master of the Rolls, and the president for the time being of the Incorporated Law Society, or any three of them, the Lord Chancellor being one, may from time to time make any such General Order as to them seems fit for prescribing and regulating the remuneration of solicitors in respect of business connected with sales, purchases, leases, mortgages, settlements, and other matters of conveyancing, and in respect of other business not being business in any action, or transacted in any court, or in the chambers of any judge or master, and not being otherwise contentious business, and may revoke or alter any such Order.

3. One month at least before any such General Order shall be made, the Lord Chancellor shall cause a copy of the regulations and provisions proposed to be embodied therein to be communicated in writing to the Council of the Incorporated Law Society, who shall be at liberty to submit such observations and suggestions in writing as they may think fit to offer thereon; and the Lord Chancellor, and the other persons hereby authorised to make such Order, shall take into consideration any such observations or suggestions which may be submitted to them by the said Council within one month from the day on which such communication to the said Council shall have been made as aforesaid, and, after duly considering the same, may make such Order, either in the form or to the effect originally communicated to the said Council, or with such alterations, additions, or amendments as to them may seem fit.

4. Any General Order under this Act may, as regards the mode of remuneration, prescribe that it shall be according to a scale of rates of commission or percentage, varying or not in different classes of business, or by a gross sum, or by a fixed sum for each document prepared or perused, without regard to length, or in any

either mode, or partly in one mode and partly in another, or others, and may, as regards the amount of the remuneration, regulate the same with reference to all or any of the following, among other considerations: (namely,)

The position of the party for whom the solicitor is concerned in any business, that is, whether as vendor or as purchaser, lessor or lessee, mortgagor or mortgagee, and the like.

The place, district, and circumstances at or in which the business or part thereof is transacted:

The amount of the capital money or of the rent to which the business relates:

The skill, labour, and responsibility involved therein on the part of the solicitor:

The number and importance of the documents prepared or perused, without regard to length:

The average or ordinary remuneration obtained by solicitors in like business at the passing of this Act.

Security for costs, and interest.

5. Any General Order under this Act may authorise and regulate the taking by a solicitor from his client of security for future remuneration in accordance with any such Order, to be ascertained by taxation or otherwise, and the allowance of interest.

Order to be laid before Houses of Parliament; disallowance on address.

6. (1) Any General Order under this Act shall not take effect unless and until it has been laid before each House of Parliament, and one month thereafter has elapsed.

(2) If within that month an address is presented to the Queen by either House, seeking the disallowance of the Order, or part thereof, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to disallow the Order, or that part, and the Order or part disallowed shall not take effect.

Effect of Order as to taxation.

7. As long as any General Order under this Act is in operation, the taxation of bills of costs of solicitors shall be regulated thereby,

Agreements.

Power for solicitor and client to agree on form and amount of remuneration.

8. (1) With respect to any business to which the foregoing provisions of this Act relate, whether any General Order under this Act is in operation or not, it shall be competent for a solicitor to make an agreement with his client, and for a client to make an agreement with his solicitor, before or after or in the course of the transaction of any such business, for the remuneration of the solicitor, to such amount and in such manner as the solicitor and the client think fit, either by a gross sum, or by commission or percentage, or by salary, or otherwise; and it shall be competent for the solicitor to accept from the client, and for the client to give to the solicitor, remuneration accordingly.

(2) The agreement shall be in writing, signed by the person to be bound thereby or by his agent in that behalf.

(5) The agreement may, if the solicitor and the client think fit, be made on the terms that the amount of the remuneration therein stipulated for either shall include or shall not include all or any disbursements made by the solicitor in respect of searches, plans, travelling, stamps, fees, or other matters.

(4) The agreement may be sued and recovered on or impeached and set aside in the like manner and on the like grounds as an agreement not relating to the remuneration of a solicitor; and if, under any order for taxation of costs, such agreement being relied upon by the solicitor shall be objected to by the client as unfair or unreasonable, the taxing master or officer of the Court may inquire into the facts, and certify the same to the Court; and if, upon such certificate, it shall appear to the Court or judge that just cause has been shown either for cancelling the agreement or for reducing the amount payable under the same, the Court or judge shall have power to order such cancellation or reduction, and to give all such directions necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying such order into effect, or otherwise consequential thereon, as to the Court or judge may seem fit.

9. The Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1870, shall not apply to any business to which this Act relates.

[*The General Order under the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, is printed with the Digest of the Council's opinions on questions which have arisen thereunder.*]

Restriction
on Solicitors
Act, 1870.
33 & 34 Vic.,
c. 28.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT, 1881, 44 & 45 VIC., CAP. 68.

24. The powers which by an Act passed in the session of the sixth and seventh years of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for Consolidating and Amending several of the Laws relating to Attorneys and Solicitors practising in England and Wales,' and by sec. 14 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, and by the Solicitors Act, 1860, and by the Solicitors Act, 1877, and by any Act amending the said Acts respectively, are vested in the Master of the Rolls jointly with the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or with any of them, or jointly with the Presidents of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court, or with any of them, shall henceforth be vested in the Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of England, or (in case of difference) of one of them, and anything required by the said Acts to be done to or before the said Lord Chief Justices and Lord Chief Baron, or the said presidents jointly with the Master of the Rolls, may be done to or before the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of England . . . [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65].

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1888, 51 & 52 VIC., CAP. 45.

An Act to extend the Privileges of the Graduates of Victoria University.

[December 24, 1888.]

Be it enacted, &c.

Extension of
privileges of
graduates of
Victoria
University.

1. Wherever any office is or shall be open to graduates of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, or wherever any privilege or exemption has been or shall be given by any Act of Parliament or regulation of any public authority to graduates of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, graduates of the Victoria University having the degree which would be a qualification if it had been granted by the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, may become candidates for, and may hold any such office and shall be entitled to all such privileges as fully as graduates of any of the last-mentioned Universities.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as 'The Victoria University Act, 1888.'

THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1888, 51 & 52 VIC., CAP. 65.

An Act to provide for the Custody of the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court in England by the Incorporated Law Society, and otherwise to amend the Law relating to Solicitors.

[December 24, 1888.]

Whereas the office of Clerk of the Petty Bag has recently, on the death of the late holder of that office, been abolished :

And whereas the custody of the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England was up to that date entrusted to the Clerk of the Petty Bag, and it is now expedient to transfer its custody to the Incorporated Law Society as Registrar of Solicitors, and it is also expedient to make other amendments in the law relating to solicitors of the Supreme Court :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Preliminary.

Short title.
Commence-
ment of Act.

1. This Act may be cited as 'The Solicitors Act, 1888.'

2. This Act, so far as it relates to the power of certain of Her Majesty's judges to make rules thereunder, shall come into operation on its passing, and for all other purposes shall (save as otherwise expressed) come into operation on the 1st day of February, 1889, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

3. This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

Extent of Act.

4. In this Act—

‘Solicitor’ means solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Interpretation.

‘The Incorporated Law Society’ or ‘the Society’ means the Society referred to under that title in the Solicitors Act, 1843.

6 & 7 Vic. c. 73.

‘The Registrar’ means the Registrar of Solicitors.

‘Articles of clerkship’ or ‘articles’ includes every contract binding a person to serve as clerk to a solicitor under the Solicitors Act, 1843, and the enactments amending that Act.

Custody of Roll of Solicitors.

5. The books containing the roll of solicitors, and any other documents relating thereto, heretofore in the custody of the Clerk of the Petty Bag, shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, be transferred to and be kept in the custody of the Incorporated Law Society as Registrar of Solicitors; and all affidavits, orders, and documents heretofore required to be filed or delivered at the Petty Bag Office shall henceforth be filed with or delivered to the Society; and all powers and duties of the Clerk of the Petty Bag in relation to the roll of solicitors or to solicitors shall henceforth (subject to the repeals affected by and to the other provisions of this Act) be performed and exercised by the Society: Provided that the Master of the Rolls shall have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction with regard to all the matters in this section mentioned which he had and might have exercised if this Act had not been passed.

Transfer to Incorporated Law Society of roll of solicitors.

6. The roll of solicitors shall, during office hours, be open to the inspection of any person without fee or reward.

Inspection of roll.

As to Articles of Clerkship.

7. Any articles binding any person to serve as a clerk to a solicitor, and not registered before the passing of this Act, shall, within six months of the date thereof, be produced to the Registrar, who, on being satisfied of the due execution of the articles, shall enter in a book the names and addresses of the parties to and the date of the articles, and the date of the entry.

Articles of clerkship to be registered by Registrar.

For every such entry the Registrar shall be entitled to receive a fee of five shillings; and the book in which the entries are made shall, during office hours, be open to inspection by any person without fee or reward.

The Registrar may, before making such entry as aforesaid, require the execution of any articles to be verified by a statutory declaration or otherwise as may be thought fit by the Registrar.

8. If articles are not produced to the Registrar for entry within six months of the date thereof, they may be subsequently produced and entered; but in that case the service of the clerk shall be

Provision if articles not registered within six months.

reckoned to commence from the date of the production for entry, unless the Master of the Rolls shall otherwise direct.

Case of fresh articles.

9. The enactments of this Act with respect to the production and entry of articles apply to fresh articles under section thirteen of the Solicitors Act, 1843, in the same manner as they apply to the original articles.

Admission.

Admission as solicitor by Master of the Rolls.

10. A person who has obtained from the Society a certificate of having passed a final examination may apply to the Master of the Rolls to be admitted as a solicitor; and thereupon the Master of the Rolls, unless cause to the contrary is shown to his satisfaction, shall by writing under his hand admit, in such manner and form as he shall from time to time direct, such person to be a solicitor.

Enrolment of persons admitted.

11. On production of the admission signed by the Master of the Rolls, and on payment of a fee not exceeding five pounds to the Society, it shall be the duty of the Society as Registrar to cause the name of the person admitted to be entered on the roll of solicitors.

Striking off the Roll.

Constitution of committee.

12. For the purpose of hearing any application to strike a solicitor off the roll of solicitors, or an application to require a solicitor to answer allegations contained in an affidavit, the Master of the Rolls shall appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than seven of the members of the Council of the Society, in this Act called 'the committee.'

The Master of the Rolls may from time to time remove any member from the committee, or fill any vacancy in the committee, or add to its number, provided that the number shall not exceed seven or be less than three.

No application shall be heard before less than three members of the committee.

Applications to be made to committee; report of committee.

13. An application to strike the name of a solicitor off the roll of solicitors (whether at the instance of the solicitor himself or of any other person), or an application to require a solicitor to answer allegations contained in an affidavit, shall be made to and shall be heard by the committee,¹ in accordance with rules to be made under the authority of this Act.

The committee, after hearing the case, shall embody their finding in the form of a report to the High Court of Justice, except where the application is made at the instance of the solicitor himself, in which case the report shall be made to the Master of the Rolls, who shall make such order thereon as he shall think fit.

If the committee are of opinion that there is no *prima-facie* case

¹ The committee have a discretion to refuse an inquiry when they are of opinion that there is no *prima-facie* case. (See *Times*, July 30, 1895.)

of misconduct against the solicitor, the Society need not take any further proceedings; but if the committee are of opinion that there is a *prima-facie* case, it shall be the duty of the Society to bring the report of the committee before the Court.

The report shall have the same effect, and shall be treated by the Court in the same manner, as a report of a master of Court; and the Court may make such order thereon as to the Court may seem fit.

Provided that any person who but for this Act would have been entitled to apply to the Court to strike a solicitor off the roll of solicitors, or to apply to require a solicitor to answer allegations contained in an affidavit, shall be entitled so to apply although the committee is of opinion that there is no *prima-facie* case of misconduct against the solicitor, and shall be entitled to be heard if the Society brings the report of the committee before the Court.

14. The committee may administer and take oaths and affirmations for the purpose of an inquiry on any application made to them under this Act.

Power to administer oaths, &c.

15. The Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and of the Lord Chief Justice of England, or one of them, may make, and from time to time alter and revoke, rules for regulating the making, hearing, and determining applications to the committee under this Act, and reports by the committee to the Court under this Act, and generally for the purpose of the execution of the provisions of this Act.

Rules as to procedure before committee.

Miscellaneous.

16. If a solicitor who has obtained the Registrar's certificate entitling him to practise neglects for twelve months after the expiration of such certificate to obtain a fresh certificate, and subsequently applies for a fresh certificate, it shall be in the discretion of the Registrar to grant or refuse the application, subject to an appeal to the Master of the Rolls, who may affirm the decision of the Registrar, or may direct the Registrar to issue a certificate to the appellant on such terms and conditions (if any) as he may think fit.

Jurisdiction as to renewal of annual certificate.

Notice of the intention to make the application must be given to the Registrar at least six weeks before the application is actually made, unless such notice is dispensed with by the Registrar or by the Master of the Rolls.

17. Any Act or thing authorised or required to be done by the Society under or in pursuance of this Act shall be done by the Council for the time being of the Society on behalf of the Society.

Power to Council to act on behalf of Society.

18. If any person who immediately before the passing of this Act was employed in, or in connexion with, the office of the Clerk of the Petty Bag, becomes entitled to compensation under section 11 of the Great Seal (Officers) Act, 1874, or otherwise, in respect of loss of salary by reason of the abolition of the office of Clerk of

Compensation by Society to Petty Bag officers.
37 & 38 Vic. c. 81.

the Petty Bag, such compensation shall be paid by and out of the funds of the Society.

Saving for jurisdiction of Master of the Rolls and other judges.
Repeal.

19. The Master of the Rolls, or any judge of the High Court of Justice, may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, exercise any jurisdiction over solicitors which he might have exercised if this Act had not been passed.

20. The Acts described in the first column of the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the second column of that schedule; and the rules made by certain of Her Majesty's judges 'As to readmission and the taking out and renewal of certificates,' dated the 2nd day of November, 1875, are hereby also repealed; without prejudice to anything already done or suffered, or to any proceeding which may at the commencement of this Act be pending under any of those enactments or rules; and any such proceeding may be carried on and completed in all respects as if this Act had not been passed.

THE SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the words referred to as forming the beginning or the end of the portion comprised.

Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
The Solicitors Act, 1843 [6 & 7 Vic., c. 73].	In sections 3 and 6 the words 'and sworn;' and section 3 from 'Provided always' to end of section; sections 8 to 11; section 13 from 'Provided that' to end of section; sections 14 and 19; section 21, from 'and such registrar' to 'and Durham;' section 30; and section 46.
The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act, 1857 [20 & 21 Vict., c. 39].	Section 5 from 'for the judges' to 'solicitor also and,' and from 'and not as an attorney' to the first 'required,' and from 'an attorney or solicitor' to 'attorney and solicitor,' and from 'and if by any such' to first 'after mentioned,' and from the second 'to administer' to 'taken and,' and the words 'and they' and 'or they' and 'or them' wherever they occur, and the words 'in the Court of Chancery' and 'of such court.'
The Solicitors Act, 1860 [23 & 24 Vic., c. 127].	Section 7; section 12 from 'as to the court' to 'Westminster,' and from 'by affidavit' to 'otherwise,' and from 'may proceed' to 'allegiance and,' and the word 'other' before 'Acts,' and the words 'an attorney and;' section 17; and section 2.

Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
The Solicitors Act, 1877 [40 & 41 Vic., c. 25].	Section 7; section 9 from 'In the meantime' to 'appoint;' section 23 from 'with the qualification' to 'of this Act;' and all the enactments specified in Part II. of the Second Schedule.
The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1881 [44 & 45 Vic., c. 68].	Section 24 from 'Provision' to end of section.

RULES.

By virtue and in pursuance of the Solicitors Act, 1888, and of all other powers and authorities enabling me in that behalf, I, the Right Honourable WILLIAM BALIOL, Baron ESHER, Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable HARDINGE STANLEY, Baron HALSBURY, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and the Right Honourable JOHN DUKE, Baron COLERIDGE, Lord Chief Justice of England, do make and publish the following rules for regulating the making, hearing, and determining applications to the Committee under the Act, and reports by the Committee to the Court under the Act, and generally for the purpose of the execution of the provisions of the Act.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1889.

HALSBURY, C.

(Signed) ESHER, M.R.

COLERIDGE, C.J.

PRELIMINARY.

In these rules the expression 'the Society' means the Incorporated Law Society; the expression 'the Registrar' means the Registrar of solicitors; the expression 'the Committee' means the Committee appointed under the Solicitors Act, 1888; and the expression 'Chairman' means the person in the chair at any meeting of the Committee.

Interpretation.

PART I.—PROCEDURE OF AND REPORTS BY COMMITTEE UNDER SOLICITORS ACT, 1888.

1. An application to the Committee to strike a solicitor off the roll of solicitors, or to require a solicitor to answer allegations con-

Application to committee, how made.

tained in an affidavit, must be in writing under the hand of the applicant and be sent to the Registrar, together with an affidavit, by the applicant, stating the matters of fact on which he relies in support of his application.

2. A copy of the application and of the affidavit, together with notice of the day for hearing the application, must be sent by the Registrar to the solicitor at his last-known place of abode or business; and notice of the day of hearing must also be given to the applicant.

3. The applicant and the solicitor respectively are to be required by the notices to furnish to the Registrar and to each other a list of all documents which they respectively propose to put in. Such list must, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee, be furnished by the applicant at least *fourteen days* before the day of hearing, and by the solicitor within *seven days* after he has received the list furnished by the applicant.

4. Either party may inspect the documents included in the list furnished by the other, and a copy of any document mentioned in the list of either party shall, on the application and at the expense of the party requiring it, be furnished to that party by the other within *three days* after receipt of the application.

5. At the hearing of the application by the Committee either party may appear in person, or by his counsel or solicitor. If the Committee see fit, they may appoint a solicitor to represent the applicant, and the costs of such solicitor shall be paid out of the funds of the Society. But nothing in these rules shall be taken to prevent the Committee from proceeding in the absence of either party (although not represented), if, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, they are of opinion that such absence is the result of gross negligence or of an intention to avoid or delay proceedings.

6. Where the application is made at the instance of the solicitor himself, the Committee may, if they think fit, require him to give notice, by advertisement or otherwise, as they may direct, that he has made such application, and of the day appointed for the hearing of the same.

7. Witnesses shall be sworn, or their affirmations shall be taken by the Chairman of the Committee; and witnesses (including the parties) shall be subject to examination and cross-examination as nearly as may be as if they were witnesses in an ordinary action.

7A. Either party to an application to the Committee may apply to the Committee to obtain the attendance of any witness before the Committee, and the Committee may thereupon, if it think fit, authorise the party so applying to apply to one of Her Majesty's Judges in Chambers for an order, in the matter of the solicitor whose conduct is the subject of inquiry, to issue a *subpoena ad testificandum* or *duces tecum* requiring the attendance of any witness before

Notice to applicant and solicitor of day of hearing.

List of documents to be furnished.

Copies of document.

Appearance at hearing.

Case of application by solicitor himself.

Witnesses.

Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses.

the Committee, and if such Judge thinks fit to make such order, such subpoena shall issue from the Central Office of the Supreme Court upon such order of the Judge.

The service of a subpoena shall be effected by delivering a copy of the subpoena and of the Judge's order. Service of a subpoena shall be of no validity if not made within twelve weeks after the date of the Judge's order.

A subpoena issued under this rule shall be in one of the forms set out in the schedule to these rules, with such variations as circumstances may require.

8. After hearing the case, a report of the finding of the Committee thereon shall be drawn up, and be signed by the Chairman of the Committee, and, except where the application is made at the instance of the solicitor himself, shall be filed at the Central Office of the Supreme Court. If the application be made at the instance of the solicitor himself, the report shall be made to the Master of the Rolls and filed with the Registrar, or in such place as the Master of the Rolls shall from time to time direct.

Report of
Committee.

9. The Committee may at any time sit in two divisions, each consisting of not less than three members; and the acts and proceedings and the report of any such division shall to all intents and purposes be the acts and proceedings and the report of the Committee.

Power of
Committee
to sit in
divisions.

10. If the report be set down for consideration by the High Court, the Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the day of hearing to the applicant and to the solicitor.

Notice of
hearing by
Court.

11. If the order of the Court made on consideration of a report be adverse to the solicitor, the Registrar shall make such entry (if any) on, or alteration in, the roll of solicitors as shall be required by the order.

Entry on roll
of solicitors.

12. The Committee may fix the times and places of their sittings, and may adjourn any case from time to time.

PART II.—REGISTRATION OF ARTICLES.

When articles are produced to the Registrar for registration, a certificate of having passed a preliminary examination, or satisfactory evidence that the person named in the articles is not required under the enactments and regulations for the time being in force to pass a preliminary examination, must, together with a statutory declaration verifying the due execution of the articles, be produced to the Registrar.

Production
of examina-
tion certi-
ficate
required.

PART III.—ADMISSION.

1. Every person applying to be admitted as a solicitor shall, *six weeks* at least before the first day of the month in which he proposes to be admitted, send to the Registrar a notice in writing

Notice to be
given to
Registrar by

applicants
for admis-
sion.

under his hand, stating his then place of abode, and the name or names, and place or places of abode, of the person or persons with whom he has served as an articled clerk.

Registrar to
make alpha-
betical list.

2. The Registrar shall reduce all such notices into an alphabetical list under convenient heads, and shall *three weeks* at least before the *first day* of the month named in any such notice affix such list in some conspicuous place in the Hall of the Society, and in such other place or places as shall be from time to time directed by the Council.

Admission
by fiat of
Master of
the Rolls.

3. On production to the Master of the Rolls, after the expiration of such period of six weeks, of a certificate under the hand of the Registrar that the applicant has passed a final examination, the Master of the Rolls may, by writing under his hand, admit the applicant to be a solicitor.

Objection to
admission.

4. Any notice of objection to the admission of any applicant as a solicitor must be in writing under the hand of the objector, and must be sent to the Registrar, together with an affidavit of the matters of fact relied on in support of the objection.

Copies of the notice and of the affidavit must, at the same time, be sent to the applicant for admission.

Such objection must be brought before the Master of the Rolls by the Registrar.

Notice of
hearing
objection.

5. The Master of the Rolls will thereupon appoint a time for hearing the objection, and notify to the Registrar by his secretary the time appointed, and the Registrar shall forthwith notify the same to the applicant and the objector.

Order by
Master of
the Rolls on
hearing of
objection.

6. The applicant, the objector, and the Registrar may appear in person or be represented at the hearing by counsel or solicitor, and the Master of the Rolls, after hearing the case, will make such order thereon as he shall think proper.

Order to be
filed.

7. The order, if refusing the admission, will be signed by the Master of the Rolls, and shall be filed with the Registrar.

PART IV.—READMISSION.

Application
for readmis-
sion.

1. An application by a person who has been struck off the roll of solicitors to be readmitted as a solicitor must be made by petition to the Master of the Rolls under the hand of the applicant, and be accompanied by an affidavit of the matters of fact on which he relies in support of his application.

Notice of
application
to Registrar.

2. The applicant must at least six weeks before sending in his petition give written notice of his intention to do so to the Registrar, and within two days after sending in the petition to the Master of the Rolls must send to the Registrar a copy of the petition and of the affidavit or affidavits in support thereof.

Hearing of
petition.

3. The Master of the Rolls, on hearing the petition, may make such order disposing thereof as he may think fit, or may refer the petition to be disposed of by a Divisional Court.

The Secretary to the Master of the Rolls will give notice of the day of hearing to the Registrar, who shall forthwith give notice thereof to the applicant; and the Registrar and the applicant may appear in person or be represented at the hearing by counsel or solicitor.

4. The order made on the petition, together with the affidavit or affidavits used at the hearing, shall be filed with the Registrar, who shall make such entry on or alteration in the roll of solicitors as shall be required by the order. Order to be filed.

PART V.—APPEAL AS TO RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE.

An appeal to the Master of the Rolls from a refusal of the Registrar to grant an application for renewal of a solicitor's annual certificate must be made by petition, accompanied by an affidavit in like manner as an application for readmission, and the like notice must be given, and the like copies sent, as in the case of an application for readmission. Appeal to be by petition.

PART VI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The Committee may dispense with any requirements of these rules respecting notices, affidavits, documents, service, or time, in any case where it appears to the Committee to be just so to do. Power to dispense with notices.

2. All notices required by these rules may be served by registered letter, and in proving service it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and posted. Any notice required to be given or other document having to be signed by the Registrar may be signed by the Secretary of the Society, or by any person duly authorised by the Society in that behalf. Service of notices.

3. The forms in the schedule to these rules shall be used in all cases as far as practicable, and shall be valid; but a deviation from those forms shall not by reason only of such deviation render any application, affidavit, or other document or proceedings invalid. Forms.

SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

FORM OF APPLICATION AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF SOLICITORS.

In the Matter of C. D., a solicitor,
and

In the Matter of the Solicitors Act, 1888.

I, the undersigned A. B., hereby make application that *C. D., of * Insert full name and
, solicitor, may be required to answer the allegations

contained in the affidavit which accompanies this application, and that his name may be struck off the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court, or that he may be suspended from practice as a solicitor, or that such other order may be made as the Court shall think right.

I make this application on the ground that the matters of fact stated in the said affidavit constitute professional misconduct on the part of the said C. D. in his capacity of solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this
day of _____, 18__.

_____ { *Signature*
Address
Profession, business,
or occupation.

FORM OF APPLICATION BY A SOLICITOR.

TO THE REGISTRAR OF SOLICITORS.

I, the undersigned C. D., solicitor, hereby make application that my name may be struck off the roll of solicitors.

I make this application for the following reasons. [Here set out the reasons for the application.]

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this
day of _____, 18__.

Signature.

{ *Address and place or
places of business.*

FORM OF NOTICE BY REGISTRAR TO SOLICITOR.

*In the Matter of C. D., a solicitor,
and*

In the Matter of the Solicitors Act, 1888.

To C. D., OF _____, SOLICITOR.

Application has been made by A. B., of _____, to the Registrar of solicitors that you may be required to answer the allegations contained in the affidavit whereof a copy accompanies this notice, and that your name may be struck off the roll of solicitors, or that you may be suspended from practice as a solicitor, or that such order may be made as the Court shall think right.

The _____ day of _____ is the day fixed for the

hearing of the application by the Committee appointed under the Solicitors Act, 1888. The Committee will sit at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., at o'clock in the noon, and you may appear in person or be represented by counsel or solicitor. If you fail to appear or to be represented, the Committee may proceed in your absence.

The case must on both sides be proved by oral or documentary evidence, irrespective of the affidavit in support of the application.

The applicant is, by the rules made under the Solicitors Act, 1888, required to furnish to you a list of all documents which he proposes to put in, and within seven days after receiving such list you are required by the said rules to furnish to him, and to the Registrar at the office of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., a list of all documents which you propose to put in.

By the said rules either party may inspect the documents included in the list furnished by the other, and a copy of any document mentioned in the list of either party must, on the application and at the expense of the party requiring it, be furnished to that party by the other within three days after receipt of the application.

You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this notice without delay.

For the Registrar of Solicitors.

Dated this day of , 18 .

FORM IV.

FORM OF NOTICE BY REGISTRAR TO APPLICANT.

In the Matter of C. D., a solicitor,

and

In the Matter of the Solicitors Act, 1888.

To A. B., or

The day of is the day fixed for the hearing of your application in the matter of C. D., solicitor, by the Committee appointed under the Solicitors Act, 1888.

The Committee will sit at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C., at o'clock in the noon, and you may appear in person, or be represented by counsel or solicitor.

You are required by the rules made under the Solicitors Act, 1888, to furnish to the said C. D., and to the Registrar of Solicitors at the office of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., at least fourteen days before the said day of , a list of all documents which you propose to put in.

By the said rules either party may inspect the documents included in the list furnished by the other, and a copy of any document mentioned in the list of either party must, on the application and at the

my name may be struck off the roll of solicitors, or that I may be suspended from practice as a solicitor, or that I should answer the allegations contained in an affidavit. I do not make this application for the purpose of evading any adverse application, or of defeating or delaying any claim upon me as a solicitor.

Sworn, &c.

FORM VI. A.

FORM OF SUBPŒNA AD TESTIFICANDUM.

In the Matter of C. D., a solicitor,
and

In the Matter of the Solicitors Act, 1888.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, &c. To _____, greeting.

We command you to attend before the Committee appointed under the Solicitors Act, 1888, at _____, on _____ day the _____ day of _____, 18____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, and so from day to day until the application in the above matter is heard, to give evidence on behalf of _____

Witness,

the _____ day of _____, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain,
in the year of our Lord 18____.

FORM VI. B.

FORM OF SUBPŒNA DUCES TECUM.

In the Matter of C. D., a solicitor,
and

In the Matter of the Solicitors Act, 1888.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, &c. To _____, greeting.

We command you to attend before the Committee appointed under the Solicitors Act, 1888, at _____, on _____ day the _____ day of _____, 18____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, and so on from day to day until the application in the above matter is heard, to give evidence on behalf of _____, and also to bring with you and produce, at the time and place aforesaid [*specify documents to be produced*].

Witness,

the _____ day of _____, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain,
in the year of our Lord 18____.

STAMP ACT, 1891, 54 & 55 VIC., CAP. 39.

An Act to consolidate the Enactments granting and relating to Stamp Duties upon Instruments and certain other Enactments relating to Stamp Duties. [July 21, 1891.

[Only such parts of the Act as affect solicitors in particular are set out.]

Articles of Clerkship.

Articles in Scotland not to be charged with more than one duty of 60*l*.

26.—(1.) Where the same articles are a qualification or the admission of any person as a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, and also as a law agent to practise before a sheriff court in Scotland, the articles are not to be charged with any further duty than sixty pounds.

(2.) Where any person has become bound by duly stamped articles in order to his admission as a law agent to practise before a sheriff court in Scotland, the articles shall, on payment of such further amount of duty as, together with the amount previously paid thereon, will make up the sum of sixty pounds, be impressed with a stamp denoting the payment of the further duty, and shall thereupon be considered to be sufficiently stamped for entitling the person to admission as a law agent to practise before the Court of Session.

Terms upon which articles may be stamped after execution.

27. Save as hereinbefore provided, articles of clerkship are not to be stamped at any time after the date thereof, except upon payment of penalties, as follows:

(a.) If brought to be stamped within one year after date, ten pounds:

(b.) If so brought after one year, and within five years after date,—

For every complete year, and also for any additional part of a year elapsed since the date, ten pounds:

(c.) In every other case, fifty pounds.

Certificates of Solicitors and others.

Penalty for practising without certificate, or making false statement on application for certificate.

43. (1.) Every person who in any part of the United Kingdom—

(a.) Directly or indirectly acts or practises as a solicitor or law agent in any court, or as a notary public, without having in force at the time a duly stamped certificate; or

(b.) On applying for his certificate does not truly specify the facts and circumstances upon which the amount of duty chargeable upon the certificate depends:

shall incur a fine of fifty pounds, and shall be incapable of maintaining any action or suit for the recovery of any fee, reward, or

disbursement on account of or in relation to any act or proceeding done or taken by him in any such capacity.

(2.) Every person in whose name, either alone or together with any other person, any proceeding is taken in any court, shall, unless the proceeding is set aside by the court as irregular, or unless the contrary is otherwise satisfactorily proved, be deemed to have acted in the proceeding.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall require a stamped certificate to be taken out by a person who is by law authorised to act as solicitor of a public department without admission, or by any assistant or clerk or officer appointed to act under the direction of such solicitor.

44. Every person who (not being a barrister, or a duly certificated solicitor, law agent, writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity) either directly or indirectly, for or in expectation of any fee, gain, or reward, draws or prepares any instrument relating to real or personal estate, or any proceeding in law or equity, shall incur a fine of fifty pounds.

Penalty on unqualified persons preparing instruments.

Provided as follows:

(1.) This section does not extend to—

- (a.) Any public officer drawing or preparing instruments in the course of his duty; or
- (b.) Any person employed merely to engross any instrument or proceeding.

(2.) The expression ‘instrument’ in this section does not include—

- (a.) A will or other testamentary instrument; or
- (b.) An agreement under hand only; or
- (c.) A letter or power of attorney; or
- (d.) A transfer of stock containing no trust or limitation thereof.

45. It shall not be necessary for any person required to take out a stamped certificate to take out in England, or in Scotland, or in Ireland more than one certificate for any one year.

One certificate only required.

46. The certificates of solicitors in England and Ireland are to be applied for, taken out, issued, dated, and stamped,—

Solicitors' certificates in England and Ireland.

- (a.) In England, in accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the Solicitors Acts, 1843, 1860, 1877, and 1888;
- (b.) In Ireland, in accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, Ireland, 1866.

47. Every person required to take out a certificate to authorise him to practise:—

Other certificates.

- (a.) In Scotland, as a law agent or writer to the signet; or
- (b.) In England or Ireland, as a conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity; or
- (c.) In any part of the United Kingdom, as a notary public;

shall in every year before he does any act in any of the aforesaid capacities, deliver to the Commissioners, or to their proper officer, in such manner and form as they direct, a note in writing stating his full name and the place where he carries on his business, and thereupon, and upon payment of the proper duty, shall be entitled to a certificate, which is to be duly stamped and issued to him by the Commissioners.

Date and
duration of
certain
certificates.

48. The certificates in this section specified are to be dated and to expire at the times hereinafter in that behalf mentioned; that is to say.

(a.) The certificates of law agents, writers to the signet, and notaries public in Scotland, and of conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in equity in England, are to be dated, if taken out between the thirty-first of October and the first of December, on the first of November, and if taken out at any other time, on the day on which they are issued, and are in all cases to expire on the thirty-first of October next after their date.

(b.) The certificates of notaries public in England are to be dated, if taken out between the fifteenth of November and the sixteenth of December, on the sixteenth of November, and if taken out at any other time, on the day on which they are issued, and are in all cases to expire on the fifteenth of November next after their date.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Admission of any person—	£	s.	d.
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England, or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	25	0	0

Exemption.

Admission of any person who has been previously duly admitted as a law agent to practise before the Court of Session or as a writer to the signet to act in the other of those capacities.

Admission to act as a notary public.

See Faculty.

Articles of clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission—

(1.) As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	80	0	0
--	----	---	---

And see sections 26 and 27.

Articles of clerkship whereby any person, having been bound by previous duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in any of the courts aforesaid, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose	0	10	0
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Certificate to be taken out yearly—

- (1.) By every person admitted or enrolled in England or Ireland as a solicitor, or in Scotland as a law agent or writer to the signet, or in any part of the United Kingdom as a notary public.
- (2.) By every other legally qualified person who carries on business in England or Ireland as a conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity, and is obliged by law to take out such certificate.

If such person practises or carries on his business	If he has been admitted or enrolled, or has carried on business, for three years or upwards			If he has not been so long admitted or enrolled, or has not so long carried on business		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In England, within ten miles from the General Post Office in the City of London						
In Scotland, within the city or shire of Edinburgh	9	0	0	4	10	0
In Ireland, in the city of Dublin, or within three miles therefrom						
In England, Scotland, or Ireland, beyond the above-mentioned limits	6	0	0	3	0	0
And see sections 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48						

	£	s.	d.
Faculty, licence, commission, or dispensation for admitting or authorising any person to act as a notary public :			
In England		30	0 0
In Scotland or Ireland		20	0 0

THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1894, 57 VIC., CAP. 9.

An Act to amend the Provisions of the Solicitors Act, 1877, relating to the Examination of Persons applying to be admitted Solicitors of the Supreme Court in England.

[June 18, 1894.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as 'The Solicitors Act, 1894,' and shall be construed together with the Solicitors Act, 1877.

Short title
and con-
struction.

Interpretation.
40 & 41 Vic.,
c. 25.

Power of
Society to
exempt from
intermediate
examination
persons who
have taken
certain
degrees, &c.

2. Words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Solicitors Act, 1877, have in this Act the same respective meanings.

3. It shall be lawful for the Incorporated Law Society, by regulations made under section 6 of the Solicitors Act, 1877, to exempt from the whole or from any part of the intermediate examination persons who have, before the passing of this Act, obtained, or who shall hereafter obtain, the degree of bachelor of civil law or bachelor of laws or bachelor of law or a certificate of having passed the examination required for such degree at any university in the United Kingdom, or any such other degree or distinction in any school or faculty of law or jurisprudence at any university in the United Kingdom as shall be from time to time specified in the regulations.

A person exempted from the whole of the intermediate examination may be admitted as a solicitor without a certificate of having passed such examination, and a person exempted from part of the intermediate examination may be admitted as a solicitor if he has obtained a certificate of having passed the part or parts of the examination from which he is not exempted.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS ACT, 1889, 52 VIC., CAP. 10.

An Act for amending and consolidating Enactments relating to the Administration of Oaths. [May 31, 1889.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1.) The Lord Chancellor may from time to time, by commission signed by him, appoint persons being practising solicitors or other fit and proper persons to be commissioners for oaths, and may revoke any such appointment.

Appoint-
ment and
powers of
commis-
sioners for
oaths.

(2.) A commissioner for oaths may, by virtue of his commission in England or elsewhere, administer any oath or take any affidavit for the purposes of any court or matter in England, including any of the ecclesiastical courts or jurisdictions, matters ecclesiastical, matters relating to applications for notarial faculties, and matters relating to the registration of any instrument, whether under an Act of Parliament or otherwise, and take any bail or recognisance in or for the purpose of any civil proceeding in the Supreme Court, including all proceedings on the revenue side of the Queen's Bench Division.

(3.) Provided that a commissioner for oaths shall not exercise any of the powers given by this section in any proceeding in which he is solicitor to any of the parties to the proceeding, or clerk to any such solicitor, or in which he is interested.

2. Every person who, being an officer of or performing duties in relation to any court, is for the time being so authorised by a judge of the court, or by or in pursuance of any rules or orders regulating the procedure of the court, and every person directed to take an examination in any cause or matter in the Supreme Court, shall have authority to administer any oath or take any affidavit required for any purpose connected with his duties.

Power of
certain
officers of
court, &c., to
administer
oaths.

3.—(1.) Any oath or affidavit required for the purpose of any court or matter in England, or for the purpose of the registration of any instrument in any part of the United Kingdom, may be taken

Taking of
oaths out of
England.

or made in any place out of England before any person having authority to administer an oath in that place.

(2.) In the case of a person having such authority otherwise than by the law of a foreign country, judicial and official notice shall be taken of his seal or signature affixed, impressed, or subscribed to or on any such oath or affidavit.

Appoint-
ment of
persons to
administer
oaths for
prize pro-
ceedings.

4. The Lord Chancellor may, whenever it appears to him necessary to do so, authorise any person to administer oaths and take affidavits for any purpose relating to prize proceedings in the Supreme Court, whilst that person is on the high seas or out of Her Majesty's dominions, and it shall not be necessary to affix any stamp to the document by which he is so authorised.

Jurat to
state where
and when
oath is taken.

5. Every commissioner before whom any oath or affidavit is taken or made under this Act shall state truly in the jurat or attestation at what place and on what date the oath or affidavit is taken or made.

Powers as to
oaths and
notarial acts
abroad.

6.—(1.) Every British ambassador, envoy, minister, chargé d'affaires, and secretary of embassy or legation exercising his functions in any foreign country, and every British consul-general, consul, vice-consul, acting consul, pro-consul, and consular agent exercising his functions in any foreign place may, in that country or place, administer any oath and take any affidavit, and also do any notarial act which any notary public can do within the United Kingdom; and every oath, affidavit, and notarial act administered, sworn, or done by or before any such person shall be as effectual as if duly administered, sworn, or done by or before any lawful authority in any part of the United Kingdom.

(2.) Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed, or subscribed thereon or thereto the seal and signature of any person authorised by this section to administer an oath in testimony of any oath, affidavit, or act being administered, taken, or done by or before him, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of the seal or signature being the seal or signature of that person, or of the official character of that person.

Perjury.

7. Whoever wilfully and corruptly swears falsely in any oath or affidavit taken or made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of perjury in every case where if he had so sworn in a judicial proceeding before a court of competent jurisdiction he would be guilty of perjury.

Forgery.

8. Whoever forges, counterfeits, or fraudulently alters the seal or signature of any person authorised by or under this Act to administer an oath, or tenders in evidence, or otherwise uses, any affidavit having any seal or signature so forged, or counterfeited, or fraudulently altered, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or fraudulently altered, shall be guilty of felony, and liable on conviction to penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than five years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years.

9. Any offence under this Act, whether committed within or without Her Majesty's dominions, may be inquired of, dealt with, tried, and punished in any county or place in the United Kingdom in which the person charged with the offence was apprehended or is in custody, and for all purposes incidental to or consequential on the trial or punishment the offence shall be deemed to have been committed in that county or place. Trial of offences.

10. Where any offence under this Act is alleged to have been committed with respect to any affidavit, a judge of any court before which the affidavit is produced may order the affidavit to be impounded and kept in such custody and for such time and on such conditions as he thinks fit. Impounding of documents.

11. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

Definitions.

‘Oath’ includes affirmation and declaration :

‘Affidavit’ includes affirmation, statutory or other declaration, acknowledgment, examination, and attestation or protestation of honour :

‘Swear’ includes affirm, declare, and protest :

‘Supreme Court’ means the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

12. The enactments specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in that schedule. Repeal.

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

- (a) anything done or suffered under any enactment repealed by this Act ; nor
- (b) any appointment made under authority given by or in pursuance of any enactment so repealed ; nor
- (c) any punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before the commencement of this Act against any enactment so repealed ; nor
- (d) any legal proceedings for enforcing any such punishment ; and any such legal proceeding may be instituted or continued and any such punishment may be imposed as if this Act had not been passed.

13. A commissioner authorised before the commencement of this Act to administer oaths in the Supreme Court shall be deemed to be a commissioner for oaths within the meaning of this Act. Commissions issued before commencement of Act.

14. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Commencement.

15. This Act may be cited as ‘The Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889.’ Short title.

SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the words, sections, or other parts, first and last mentioned, or otherwise

referred to as forming the beginning, or as forming the end respectively, of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Section and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
16 & 17 Chas. 2, cap. 9	An Act to empower the Chancellor of the Duchy to grant commissions for taking affidavits within the duchy liberty.	The whole Act.
17 Geo. 2, cap. 7	An Act for taking and swearing affidavits to be made use of in any of the courts of the county palatine of Lancaster.	The whole Act
1 Geo. 3, cap. 21	An Act for taking and swearing affidavits to be made use of in any of the courts of the county palatine of Durham.	The whole Act.
6 Geo. 4, cap. 87	An Act to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to British consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes.	Section 20.
3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 12	An Act for the further amendment of the law and the better advancement of justice.	Section 42.
4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 12	An Act to facilitate the taking of affidavits and affirmations in the Court of the Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Vic., cap. 58	An Act to make further provision for the administration of justice and for improving the practice and proceedings in the Courts of the Stannaries of Cornwall.	Section 6 from 'and that any commissioner.'

Section and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
5 & 6 Vic., cap. 103 .	An Act for abolishing certain offices of the High Court of Chancery in England.	Sections 7 and 8.
6 & 7 Vic., cap. 82 .	An Act the title of which begins with the words 'An Act for extending,' and ends with the words 'examination of witnesses.'	Sections 1 to 4.
11 & 12 Vic., cap. 10	An Act for empowering certain officers of the High Court of Chancery to administer oaths and take declarations and affirmations.	The whole Act.
15 & 16 Vic., cap. 76	The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.	Section 23.
15 & 16 Vic., cap. 86	An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding in the High Court of Chancery.	Sections 22, 23, and 24.
16 & 17 Vic., cap. 70	The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853.	Section 57.
16 & 17 Vic., cap. 78	An Act relating to the appointment of persons to administer oaths in Chancery, and to affidavits made for purposes connected with registration.	The whole Act.
17 & 18 Vic., cap. 78	The Admiralty Court Act, 1854.	Section 6 from 'and any examiner' to the end of the section. Sections 7 to 11.
18 & 19 Vic., cap. 42	An Act to enable British diplomatic and consular agents abroad to administer oaths and do notarial acts.	The whole Act.

Section and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
18 & 19 Vic., cap. 134	An Act the title of which begins with the words 'An Act to make further provision,' and ends with the words 'leasing and sale thereof.'	Section 15.
20 & 21 Vic., cap. 77	An Act to amend the law relating to probates and letters of administration in England.	Section 27 to 'Provided that' and from 'and any person who' to end of section.
21 & 22 Vic., cap. 95	An Act to amend the Act of the twentieth and twenty - first Victoria, chapter seventy-seven.	Sections 30 to 34.
21 & 22 Vic., cap. 108	An Act to amend the Act of the twentieth and twenty - first Victoria, chapter eighty-five.	Sections 20 to 23.
22 Vic., cap. 16 . . .	An Act the title of which begins with the words 'An Act to enable,' and ends with the words 'of the Exchequer.'	The whole Act except section 5.
28 & 29 Vic., cap. 104	The Crown Suits, &c., Act, 1865.	Sections 18, 43, and 44.
32 & 33 Vic., cap. 38	The Bails Act, 1869 . . .	The whole Act.
40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25	The Solicitors Act, 1877	Section 18.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS ACT, 1891, 54 & 55 VIC., CAP. 50.

An Act to amend the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889.

[August 5, 1891.]

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether the powers to administer oaths and take affidavits conferred on a commissioner

for oaths by the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, extend to oaths ^{52 & 53 Vic. c. 10.} and affidavits required by special provisions to be made before a justice of the peace, or any particular person or officer, and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Where by or under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889, or the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, or the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888, or the Pawnbrokers Act, 1872, or Acts amending the same respectively, any oath or affidavit is required to be taken or made before any particular person or officer, whether having special authority or otherwise, and whether at any particular place, or within any specified limits or otherwise, such oath or affidavit may be taken or made before a commissioner for oaths, at any place, and shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if taken or made before such person or officer, and at any particular place or within specified limits. Affidavit, &c. may be made before commissioner at any place.

2. In section 6 of the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, after the words 'consular agent' shall be inserted the words Amendment of 52 & 53 Vic., c. 10., s. 6, as to acting consular agent. 'acting consul-general, acting vice-consul, and acting consular agent.'

3. This Act shall be read with the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, and may be cited as The Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1891, and the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889, and this Act may be cited together as The Commissioners for Oaths Acts, 1889 and 1891. Construction and short title.

COLONIAL SOLICITORS ACTS

THE COLONIAL ATTORNEYS' RELIEF ACT, 20 & 21 VIC., CAP. 39.

An Act to regulate the Admission of Attorneys and Solicitors of Colonial Courts in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England, in certain Cases. [August 17, 1857.]

Preamble, &c. [55 & 56 Vic., cap. 19].

Short title.

1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as 'The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act.'

When Act to come into operation.

2. This Act shall not take effect in any one or more of Her Majesty's colonies or dependencies until Her Majesty has, by Order in Council, to be made as hereinafter mentioned, directed the same to come into operation in respect to such colony or dependency.

Attorneys and solicitors of colonial courts to be admitted to courts of law and equity in England.

3. All persons who, being subjects of the British Crown, have been or shall hereafter be duly admitted and enrolled as attorneys and solicitors in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in those of Her Majesty's colonies or dependencies where the system of jurisprudence is founded on or assimilated to the Common Law and Principles of Equity as administered in England, and where full service under articles of clerkship to an attorney-at-law for the space of five years at the least, and an examination to test the qualification of candidates are or may be required previous to such admission, save only in the case of persons previously admitted as attorneys or solicitors in the Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England, such colonies or dependencies to be from time to time specified in and by Order in Council, as hereinafter provided, shall and may be admitted . . . solicitors in the High Court . . . in England, subject as hereinafter provided [55 & 56 Vic., cap. 19].

No person to be deemed qualified unless he shall pass an

4. No person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as . . . solicitor, under the provisions of this Act, unless he shall pass such examination¹ to test his fitness and capacity as hereinafter provided, and shall produce at such examination a certificate from the pre-

¹ But see 37 & 38 Vic., c. 41 (An Act to amend the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act).

siding Judge of the Superior Court of Common Law in the colony or dependency where such person shall have been duly admitted an attorney and solicitor, and stating the amount of the stamps which have been paid by such person on his articles of clerkship and admission to practice in such colony, in the form or to the effect as contained in schedule (A) hereunto annexed, and shall further make affidavit (in such manner as shall be provided by order or regulation to be made by the judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law and the Master of the Rolls respectively, as hereinafter provided) that he is resident within the jurisdiction of the said Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England, and that he has ceased, for the space of twelve calendar months at the least, to practise as attorney or solicitor in any Colonial Court of Law [55 & 56 Vic., cap. 19].

examination, and produce a certificate from the judge of the court where he was admitted.

5. It shall be lawful . . . for the Master of the Rolls, as and when any person shall seek as aforesaid to be admitted as a solicitor . . . at any time before he . . . shall admit or issue a fiat for the admission of any such person as aforesaid, to examine and inquire by such ways and means as he . . . shall think proper touching the qualification and the fitness or capacity of such person . . . and for that purpose it shall be lawful for him . . . from time to time, as application for admission as aforesaid shall be made, to appoint such persons as examiners, and to make such orders and regulations for conducting such examination as he . . . shall think proper . . . and if by such examination the Master of the Rolls shall be satisfied that such person is duly qualified and fit and competent to be admitted to act as a solicitor, then, and not otherwise, he is hereby authorised and required . . . to cause him to be admitted a solicitor . . . and his name to be enrolled as a solicitor . . . which admission shall be written on parchment, and signed by the Master of the Rolls, and shall be stamped with the stamps after mentioned [51 & 52 Vic., c. 65] [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

Master of the Rolls to appoint examiners.

6. The admission of any person as . . . solicitor under the provisions of this Act shall be stamped with the stamps by law required to be impressed on the admission of . . . solicitors in England . . . and the admission first obtained shall be impressed with such further stamp as shall, together with the amount of stamps paid on articles of clerkship and admission in the colony (to be ascertained as hereinafter provided), be equal in amount to the sum by law payable on articles of clerkship in England [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

Stamp duties on admissions.

7. Her Majesty may from time to time, by Order in Council, direct this Act to come into operation as to any one or more of Her Majesty's colonies or dependencies, and thereupon, but not otherwise, the provisions of this Act shall apply to persons duly admitted as attorneys and solicitors in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in such colonies or dependencies; but no such Order in Council shall be made in respect of any colony, except upon application

Power to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct this Act to come into operation in any one or more

colony or
dependency.

made by the Governor or person exercising the functions of Governor of such colony or dependency, and until it shall be shown to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies that the system of jurisprudence as administered in such colony or dependency, and the qualification for admission as an attorney or solicitor in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in such colony or dependency, answer to and fulfil the conditions specified in section 3 hereinbefore contained, and also that the . . . solicitors of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England are admitted as attorneys and solicitors in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of such colony or dependency, on production of their certificates of admission in the English Courts, without service or examination in the colony or dependency [55 & 56 Vic., c. 19].

SCHEDULE (A.)

To all whom it may concern, I [*Name and style of Judge*] do hereby certify, that [*Terms of certificate of admission granted to the attorney in the colony*], and that the said [*attorney's name*] is now duly enrolled as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in this colony, and entitled to practise as such; and further, that no charge or accusation has been established or is pending against the said [] in such his professional character or otherwise affecting his fair fame and repute. And I find that the sum of £ was paid on articles of clerkship when the said was articulated, and the sum of £ on the certificate of admission when he was admitted to practise as aforesaid. [*To be signed and attested in the manner usual in other certificates granted by the Judge.*]

THE COLONIAL ATTORNEYS' RELIEF AMENDMENT ACT, 37 & 38 VIC., CAP. 41.

An Act to amend the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act.

[July 30, 1874.]

Preamble, &c. [56 & 57 Vic., cap. 54].

Examina-
tion and
ceasing to
practise
dispensed
with where
colonial
attorney or
solicitor has
actually
practised for
seven years,
and passed
examination
previous to
admission.

1. So much of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act as enacts that no person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity, and shall further make affidavit that he has ceased for the space of twelve calendar months at the least to practise as attorney or solicitor in any colonial court of law, and also so much of the said Act and of any orders and regulations made thereunder as relate to such examination, shall not apply to nor shall compliance therewith respectively be required of any person seeking to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act who shall have been in actual practice

for the period of seven years at the least as attorney and solicitor in any colony or dependency as to which an Order in Council has been or may be made as mentioned in the said Act, and who shall have served under articles and passed an examination previously to his admission as attorney or solicitor in any such colony or dependency.

2. The expression 'The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act' shall henceforth be deemed to include this Act. Short title.

THE COLONIAL ATTORNEYS' RELIEF ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1884,
47 & 48 VIC., CAP. 24.

An Act to amend the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act.

[July 3, 1884.]

Whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act as to certain colonies or dependencies :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. Upon application made by the governor or person exercising the functions of governor of any of Her Majesty's colonies or dependencies, and after it has been shown to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the system of jurisprudence as administered in such colony or dependency answers to and fulfils the conditions specified in section 3 of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act, and also that the attorneys and solicitors of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England are admitted as attorneys and solicitors in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of such colony or dependency, on production of their Certificates of admission in the English courts, without service in the colony or dependency or examination, except in the laws of the colony or dependency in so far as they differ from the laws of England, Her Majesty may from time to time by Order in Council direct the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act to come into operation as to such colony or dependency, although persons may in certain cases be admitted as attorneys or solicitors in such colony or dependency without possessing all the qualifications for admission or having fulfilled the conditions specified in the said section 3, and thereupon, but not otherwise, the provisions of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act shall apply to persons duly admitted as attorneys and solicitors in such colony or dependency after service and examination; that is to say, no attorney or solicitor of any such colony or dependency shall be admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England unless, in addition to the

20 & 21 Vic.,
c. 39 ;
37 & 38 Vic.,
c. 41.

Extension of
20 & 21 Vic.,
c. 39, 37 &
38 Vic., c. 41,
to colony on
application
of Governor,
&c.

requirements of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act, he prove by affidavit that he has served for five years under articles of clerkship to a solicitor or attorney-at-law in such colony or dependency, and passed an examination to test his fitness and capacity, before he was admitted an attorney or solicitor in such colony or dependency, and further that he has since been in actual practice as attorney or solicitor in such colony or dependency for the period of seven years at the least.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as 'The Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act Amendment Act, 1884.'

THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY

THE library consists of three parts, the middle library and the two wings, north and south. Its dimensions are as follows:—The middle part, 55 feet by $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet and $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; each of the wings, $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet and $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The middle library contains 3,740 vols., composed of the following classes of works:—

	Vols.
English, Irish, and Scotch Reports	2,333
Modern law books	812
Legal periodicals	213
Works of general reference	200
Modern Acts of Parliament	179

The north wing contains 5,655 vols., composed of the following classes of works:—

	Vols.
Acts of Parliament: public, private, local, and personal	1,000
Colonial Acts and Ordinances	850
Indian law books	250
American law books	418
French law books	309
Italian and Roman law books	220
Latin and Greek Classics	283
London Directories	172
London Gazettes	507
Old law books	1,256
Trials	296

The south wing contains 9,012 vols., composed of the following classes of works:—

	Vols.
History	600
Biography	405
Geography	180
English literature	287
Calendars of State Papers and Chronicles and Memo- rials of Great Britain and Ireland	481

	Vols.
Cyclopædias and Dictionaries	250
Parliamentary Debates	530
Journals of Houses of Lords and Commons	318
Almanacs	200
Abridgments of Patents	110
Antiquities	240
Army and Navy Lists	200
Belles-lettres	300
Bibliography	250
British Topography	1,366
Genealogy	600
Law Lists	200
Public Records	271
Reviews and Magazines	922
Theology	500
Miscellaneous	480

The gallery contains 15,683 vols., composed of the following classes of works :—

	Vols.
Parliamentary Papers	8,493
Old law books	3,029
Army and East India Lists	660
London, County, and Irish Directories	550
Calendars of the Universities	432
Magazines	1,068
Calendars and Court Guides	514
Miscellaneous books	337

LEGAL EDUCATION

THE following scheme of tuition, which has been in operation since 1892, was adopted with the object of affording assistance to articled clerks in the prosecution of their studies before and after the Intermediate Examination.

The tuition is intended as well for the benefit of those students who desire instruction and assistance during a lengthened period as for those who have shorter time at command.

For the benefit of clerks who are resident in London or are able to attend, these classes are held and tutors give advice and assistance at the Hall of the Society.

To those clerks who are articled at a distance from large towns systematic instruction has always presented difficulties. Extensive law libraries may not be available, and such text-books as are at hand may be out of date, and the want of assistance in the selection and studying of authorities may be severely felt. Advice and help must also be of value to those students who, with good libraries at hand, are in doubt as to the books to peruse and the points to be noted, and to meet these difficulties a course of preparation through the post was formulated.

The tutors desire to draw attention to the following points:—

POSTAL INSTRUCTION.

In order to give students the advantage of assistance throughout the greater part of their articles, the tutors invite students to subscribe for courses of postal instruction extending over periods of one or two years.

In the case of students who have not passed the Intermediate Examination the instruction is by means of monthly papers, and deals with the selected portions of Stephens' Commentaries.

For those who have passed the Intermediate Examination instruction is afforded by fortnightly papers, and embraces the following subjects:—

The principles and practice of equity.

The principles and practice of conveyancing.

The principles and practice of common law.

The principles and practice of bankruptcy.
 Criminal and magisterial law.
 Probate, divorce, admiralty, and ecclesiastical law.

The papers in each course contain general advice as to reading and specific directions as to the work of the month or fortnight, draw attention to matters of special importance, recent statutes, cases, and rules, and explain difficulties, &c. The tutors also set a number of questions to be answered from memory, and the answers sent to the tutor for correction and comment.

These papers, both before and after the Intermediate Examinations, are varied each year, so that students who may subscribe for more than one year's tuition receive additional assistance.

These courses may be commenced at any time, but the tutors recommend that the Intermediate course should be commenced at an early stage of the articles, and the Final course soon after the Intermediate Examination has been passed.

Students who do not wish to provide their own books can obtain them from Messrs. Stevens & Sons, or other Law Lending Library, for a subscription of a guinea and a half to cover the course of work for the Final Examination, and arrangements have been made for supply of Stephens' Commentaries to either class or postal subscribers, at a subscription of one guinea, on application to the tutor, Dr. West.

CLASS INSTRUCTION.

Class instruction is also provided on the selected portions of Stephens' Commentaries and the subjects above named, and it is recommended that the classes should be joined after the expiration of a course of Postal Instruction.

The Class tuition course covers all necessary works. Recent statutes, cases, and important points generally are carefully gone over.

The work is so arranged that students can join the classes at any time, the fees being proportionate to the length of attendance.

Rooms are provided where subscribers may study, and books are supplied without extra charge.

Each subscriber is provided with a time-table showing the dates when the classes meet and the work to be undertaken each day.

Periodical test examinations are held by the tutors.

The classes for Intermediate students are held in the Hall of the Society on three afternoons in each week during the following periods:—

August to November.	January to April.
October to January.	March to June.

Students may subscribe for successive classes.

Classes for Final students are held at the Hall of the Society on four afternoons each week during the following periods:—

August to January.

January to June.

These periods afford five months' class preparation, and students are advised to subscribe for a full course, and certainly for not less than three months, otherwise the work must necessarily be hurried.

Students may join the classes either before or after the Intermediate Examination without subscribing to the course of postal instruction, but it is recommended that they should avail themselves of both modes of instruction.

Subscribers to either postal or class instruction have the opportunity of consulting the tutors upon the work of the course in personal interview or by letter at any time.

RESULTS AND HONOURS.

The results attained by this system of education have been satisfactory. At each of the last seventeen examinations pupils have obtained honours.

The percentage of passes is a high one, exceeding 85 per cent. of between three and four hundred pupils who last presented themselves for examination. It has happened on many occasions that all class pupils have been successful for both Intermediate and Final Examinations, and the same has occurred in the case of subscribers to the correspondence courses.

TUTORS.

The principles and practice of equity	J. CARTER HARRISON, 30 Bedford Row, W.C.
The principles and practice of conveyancing	
The principles and practice of common law	
The principles and practice of bankruptcy	
Criminal and magisterial law, probate, divorce, admiralty, and ecclesiastical law, Stephens' Commentaries	LEONARD H. WEST, LL.D., 19 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

FEES.

BEFORE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

	£	s.	d.
For twelve months' subscription to postal instruction	4	4	0
For two years' subscription to postal instruction	6	6	0
For three months' class instruction	4	4	0
For those who have previously subscribed for postal instruction	3	3	0
For six months' class instruction	7	7	0
For those who have previously subscribed for postal instruction	5	5	0

AFTER INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

	£	s.	d.
For twelve months' subscription to postal instruction	6	6	0
For two years' subscription to postal instruction	8	8	0
For five months' class instruction	9	9	0
For those who have previously subscribed for postal instruction	7	7	0
For four months' class instruction	8	8	0
For those who have previously subscribed for postal instruction	6	6	0
For three months' class instruction	7	7	0
For those who have previously subscribed for postal instruction	5	5	0

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

Articled clerks may attend the lectures and classes given or held in connection with the Inns of Court, under the direction of the Council of Legal Education, upon payment of half the fees payable by other persons not being members of an Inn of Court, the Council of the Incorporated Law Society having agreed with the Council of Legal Education for payment of the remainder. Articled clerks will also be admitted to the *viva-voce* examinations at the end of each term.

Articled clerks may obtain particulars of such lectures and classes, and vouchers for tickets, upon application to the Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C., and cheques and Post Office orders should be made payable to him, and be crossed 'Messrs. Barclay & Co.'

ORDERS MADE BY HER MAJESTY'S JUDGES

IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWERS CONTAINED IN
THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1877.

ORDERS DECEMBER 5, 1877.

THERE shall be paid to the Incorporated Law Society, by persons applying to be examined at a preliminary, intermediate, or final Examination, the following fees (that is to say):—

By every person applying to be examined at a preliminary examination, a fee of two pounds.

By every person applying to be examined at an intermediate examination, a fee of three pounds.

By every person applying to be examined at a final examination, a fee of five pounds.

Every such fee shall be payable to the Secretary of the Society, or such other officer as the Council may from time to time direct, by the candidate, on giving notice of his desire to be examined at the examination in respect of which the fee is payable.

Where a candidate, after giving notice of his desire to be examined at a preliminary, intermediate, or final examination, has not presented himself or has failed to pass such examination, one-half only of the prescribed fee shall be payable by him on applying to be examined at a subsequent examination of the same class.

In addition to the exemptions contained in section 10 of the Solicitors Act, 1877, a certificate of having passed a preliminary Examination under this Act shall not be required from any person who has passed the junior students' general examination in the Owens College, Manchester.

Any person who has passed the first public examination before moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the examination in arts for the second year at Durham, or who has passed in honours at the entrance examination at the University of Dublin, or the matriculation examination at the University of London [being placed in the first division of such matriculation

examination], or the legal students' higher examination in the Owens College, Manchester, may be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor after service under articles of clerkship to a practising solicitor for a term of four years.

ORDERS MAY 1, 1880.

A certificate of having passed a preliminary examination under the said Act shall not be required from any person who has passed the moderations examination of St. David's College, in the county of Cardigan, in the Principality of Wales; and any person who has passed the said moderations examination may be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor after service under articles of clerkship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years.

ORDERS SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

A certificate of having passed a preliminary examination under the said Act shall not be required from any person who has passed the preliminary examination of the Victoria University, and any person who has passed the said preliminary examination in the first division may, if otherwise duly qualified, be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor after service under articles of clerkship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years; provided always that Latin shall be one of the subjects taken at the preliminary examination of the Victoria University by such person.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY FOR THE PRELIMINARY, INTERMEDIATE, AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

[Nov. 27, 1877.]

TERMS used in these regulations have (unless inconsistent with the context) the same meanings as they have in the Solicitors Act, 1877 :—‘ The Council ’ means the Council for the time being of the Incorporated Law Society ; the ‘ Secretary ’ means the Secretary for the time being of the Society ; and the ‘ Registrar ’ means the Registrar of Solicitors.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

1. There shall be appointed, in the month of December in every year, by the Council, an Examination Committee, hereinafter referred to as ‘ the Committee,’ consisting of such number (not less than five nor more than twelve) of members of the Council as the Council may from time to time determine.

The members of the Committee shall hold office until the appointment of their successors, and any member of the Committee shall be eligible for reappointment.

A casual vacancy in the Committee may be at any time filled by the Council, but a person appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office so long only as the person in whose stead he is appointed would have held office if the vacancy had not occurred.

The Committee may elect a chairman of their meetings, and generally may make such regulations for the conduct of their business as they may see fit ; but no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least *three* members are present.

2. Such Master of the Queen’s Bench Division of the High Court of Justice as may be from time to time nominated by the Master of that Division shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Committee for such period as the Masters may in each case determine, and shall have power to act and vote on the Committee.¹

3. The members of the Committee shall be examiners, and with the assistance of one of the said Masters as *ex-officio* examiner (so

¹ Section 7 of the Solicitors Act 1877, relating to *ex-officio* examiners, has been repealed.

long as the said Masters continue to act as *ex-officio* examiners),¹ and with the assistance (so far as they may think proper to resort to the same) of the examiners to be appointed by the Council, as hereinafter mentioned, shall conduct the intermediate and final examinations.

The preliminary examination shall be conducted under the supervision of the Committee, as hereinafter mentioned.

The Committee shall have such powers and duties, in addition to those conferred or imposed on them by these regulations, in reference to the examinations held under these regulations, as may be from time to time delegated to them by the Council.

PAID EXAMINERS.

4. The Council may from time to time, by resolution, appoint such competent persons as they may see fit to be examiners to assist the Committee in the preliminary, intermediate, and final examinations, and the Council may at pleasure remove any examiner so appointed.

5. There shall be paid to every examiner so appointed, not being a member of the Committee or of the Council, out of the fees received by the Society from candidates for examination, such remuneration as the Council may from time to time, by resolution, prescribe.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.²

6. Four preliminary examinations shall be held in each year (that is to say), one in each of the months of February, May, July, and October, on such days in those months respectively as the Committee may appoint.

7. The preliminary examinations shall be conducted either by the examiners appointed under these regulations personally in the Hall of the Society, or in such other place as the Committee may from time to time appoint; or by two local solicitors to be appointed by the Committee, in the following towns or some of them, and at such place or places in those towns as the said local solicitors may in each case specify³ :—

*Birmingham	Exeter	Oxford
*Bristol	Lancaster	Plymouth
Cambridge	*Leeds	Salisbury
Cardiff	Lincoln	Shrewsbury
Carlisle	*Liverpool	Swansea
Carmarthen	*Manchester	Worcester
Chester	*Newcastle-on-Tyne	York
Durham		

¹ See note to the preceding regulation.

² For exemptions from this examination, see pp. 194-5.

³ Examinations are generally held in the towns marked*, but it is

8. The preliminary examination shall be on the following Subjects, subjects, namely :—

1. Writing from dictation.
2. Writing a short English composition.
3. (a) The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound; the Rule of Three, and Decimal and Vulgar Fractions; (b) Algebra up to and inclusive of Simple Equations, and the first four books of Euclid.
4. Geography of Europe and History of England.
5. Latin—Elementary.
6. And any two languages to be selected by the candidate out of the following six, namely :—
(1) Latin; (2) Greek—Ancient; (3) French; (4) German; (5) Spanish; (6) Italian.

With reference to the subjects numbered 3 and 6, no candidate is obliged to take up Algebra or Euclid (No. 3*b*), but if any candidate elects to do so, he may take up these with *one* only of the languages (No. 6).

No books will be previously specified for the language examinations, but passages will be given for translation at sight, with the assistance of a dictionary. Candidates must bring their own dictionaries.

9. Every candidate shall, at least 30 days before the date of the preliminary examination at which he proposes to be examined, give written notice to the Secretary, or such other officer as the Council may direct, of his desire to be examined, and shall state in such notice the language in which he proposes to be examined under these regulations, and the town at which he wishes to be examined, and his age and residence, and place or mode of education.¹ Notice by candidate.

10. With respect to the examination of candidates at the preliminary examination desiring to be examined in the country, papers shall be transmitted by the Committee to the local solicitors appointed by them under these regulations.

The Secretary, or such other officer as the Council may direct, shall summon the candidates at such times as may be fixed by the Committee, and the said local solicitors shall require the candidates in their presence to write from dictation as hereinbefore mentioned, and to give written answers to the papers so transmitted; and the said solicitors shall without delay seal up and send to the Committee the writing from dictation and the answers so written.

quite uncertain whether they will be held elsewhere. Candidates will be informed one week before the examination where they are to attend.

¹ The fee payable on giving notice is 2*l.*, and on giving a renewed notice 1*l.*

Certificate. 11. If the Committee are satisfied as to the proficiency and fitness of a candidate at a preliminary examination, they shall certify the same in the form of a report to the Council of the result of such examination, and the Council may thereupon resolve that a certificate in the form (A) in the first schedule to these regulations, or to the like effect, signed by the President or Vice-President of the Society, shall be delivered to such candidate.¹

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.²

Time. 12. Four intermediate examinations shall be held in each year (that is to say), one in each of the months of January, April, June, and November, on such days in those months respectively as the Committee may appoint.

Place. 13. The intermediate examinations shall be held in the Hall of the Society, or in such other place as the Committee may from time to time appoint.

Subjects. 14. The subjects of the intermediate examination shall be such elementary works on the Laws of England as may be from time to time selected by the Committee.

Not later than the month of July in every year, the Committee shall furnish to the Secretary, or to such other officer as the Council may direct, a list of the works selected by them for the examination of candidates in the ensuing year; and the Secretary or such officer shall furnish a copy of such list to any person applying for the same.³

Obligation to attend the examination. 15. Every person serving under articles of clerkship shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) present himself at an intermediate examination, and shall be examined within the six months next succeeding the day on which he completes half his term of service.

Provision as to candidate failing to pass within the specified time. 16. A candidate who fails to present himself at or to pass an intermediate examination within the above period may present himself at any subsequent intermediate examination; but if he fails to pass an intermediate examination within twelve months next after the date of the expiration of one-half his term of service, his final examination shall be postponed for a period equal to the period intervening between the expiration of such twelve months and his passing such intermediate examination, or for such shorter period as the Committee may, on the ground of illness, or on other special grounds, direct.

Notice by candidates, and answers 17. Every candidate, at least thirty days before the date of the intermediate examination at which he proposes to be examined,

¹ Articles can be entered into at any time after this certificate has been obtained.

² For exemptions from this examination see p. 197.

³ The work selected by the examiners is Stephens' 'Commentaries on the Laws of England,' excepting Books IV. and VI. 12th edition.

shall give to the Secretary, or to such other officer as the Council may direct, written notice of his desire to be examined,¹ and shall leave with the Secretary or such other officer the articles and any assignment thereof, or supplemental articles, duly stamped and registered, under which the candidate has served or is serving his clerkship, or any portion thereof, together with a certificate of his having passed a preliminary examination (unless he shall have been exempted therefrom), and together with answers to the questions in that behalf specified in Part I. of the second schedule hereto, signed by the candidate, and by the solicitor or solicitor's London agent, barrister, or special pleader with whom he has served or is serving his clerkship or any portion thereof, or with whom he has been or is a pupil.²

18. The Secretary or such other officer as aforesaid may, in any case where he thinks proper, refer such answers to the Committee; and if the Committee, after such further inquiries as they see fit, are of opinion that any of such answers are unsatisfactory, they shall certify the same to the Council, and the candidate shall not be permitted to present himself for examination; provided that the Council may in any case, on special grounds, allow the candidate to be examined notwithstanding such answers. Power to refer answers to Committee.

19. If the Committee are satisfied as to the proficiency and fitness of a candidate at an intermediate examination, they shall certify the same in the form of a report to the Council of the result of such examination, and the Council may thereupon resolve that a certificate in the form (B) in the first schedule to these regulations or to the like effect, signed by the President or Vice-President of the Society, shall be delivered to such candidate. Certificate.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

20. Four final examinations shall be held in each year (that is to say), one in each of the months of January, April, June, and November, on such days in those months respectively as the Committee may appoint. Time.

21. The final examinations shall be held in the Hall of the Society, or in such other place as the Committee may from time to time appoint. Place.

22. The final examination shall be on the following subjects, namely:— Subjects.

1. The Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property and the Practice of Conveyancing.
2. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually

¹ The fee payable on giving notice is 3*l.*, and on giving a renewed notice 1*l.* 10*s.*

² Prints of these questions can be obtained on application at the office of the Society.

determined or administered in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

3. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administered in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Law and Practice of Bankruptcy.
4. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administered in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice; Ecclesiastical and Criminal Law and Practice; and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

Notice by
candidates,
and answers
to questions
in schedule.

23. Every candidate, at least 42 days before the date of the final examination at which he proposes to be examined, shall give to the Secretary, or to such other officer as the Council may appoint, written notice of his desire to be examined,¹ stating his place or places of residence and of service under articles for the last preceding twelve months, together with the name or names and place or places of residence of the person or persons with whom he has served during the continuance of his articles; and shall also leave with the Secretary or such other officer the articles and any assignment thereof, or supplemental articles, duly stamped and registered, under which the candidate has served or is serving his clerkship, or any portion thereof, together with certificates of his having passed a preliminary and intermediate examination (unless he shall have been exempted therefrom respectively), and together with answers to the questions in that behalf specified in Part II. of the second schedule hereto, signed by the candidate, and also by the solicitor or solicitor's London agent, barrister, or special pleader with whom he has served his clerkship, or any portion thereof, or with whom he has been a pupil.²

Power to
refer
answers to
Committee.

24. The Secretary, or such other officer as aforesaid, may, in any case where he thinks proper, refer such answers to the Committee; and if the Committee, after such further inquiries as they see fit, are of opinion that any of such answers are unsatisfactory, they shall certify the same to the Council, and the candidate shall not be permitted to present himself for examination; provided that the

¹ The fee payable on giving notice is 5*l.*, and on giving a renewed notice, 2*l.* 10*s.*

² Where articles expire between

Jan. 10 and April 15, candidates may be examined in January.

April 14 and May 22, " " April.

May 21 and Nov. 2, " " June.

Nov. 1 and Jan. 11, " " November.

or at any subsequent examination (23 & 24 Vic. cap. 127, section 12—11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. cap. 70, section 6—36 & 37 Vic. cap. 66, section 26). Prints of the questions mentioned in this regulation can be obtained at the office of the Society.

Council may in any case, on special grounds, allow the candidate to be examined notwithstanding such answers.

25. If the Committee are satisfied as to the proficiency and fitness of a candidate at a final examination, they shall certify the same in the form of a report to the Council of the result of such examination, and the Council may thereupon resolve that a certificate in the Form (C) in the first schedule to these regulations, or to the like effect, signed by the President or Vice-President of the Society, shall be delivered to such candidate. The Committee may, in their report, recommend any candidate for honourable distinction as they may see proper.¹ Certificate.

GENERAL.

26. If any candidate for examination does not present himself at or fails to pass any examination at which he has given notice of his intention to present himself, he shall be entitled, on giving at least fourteen days' written notice to the Secretary or such other officer as the Council may direct, and otherwise complying with the requirements of these regulations, to present himself at any subsequent examination. Renewal of Notices.

27. Any person claiming the benefit of any exemption or exception in respect of any examination under the Solicitors Acts, 1843, 1860, and 1877, or under any regulations made in pursuance thereof, shall, before he shall be entitled to the benefit of such exemption or exception, produce to the Secretary, or such other officer as the Council may direct, a testamur, certificate, Judge's order, or other satisfactory evidence showing his right thereto. Evidence of right to exemptions.

28. Any person (not being entitled to exemption from the preliminary examination) who enters into articles of clerkship shall before or at the time of producing his articles to the Registrar pursuant to section 7 of the Solicitors Act, 1860, produced to the Registrar a certificate of having passed a preliminary examination. Production of certificate to Registrar.

29. Where any allegation is made by the Registrar as to the moral unfitness of any candidate at a final examination to be an officer of the Supreme Court, it shall be the duty of the Secretary, or such other officer, to refer such allegation to the Committee, who shall take such steps for inquiring into the matter referred to them as they may deem necessary and proper. Reference to Committee by Secretary.

If the allegation referred to the Committee is in their opinion proved, the Committee shall report the same to the Council, and the Council may in their discretion refuse to grant a certificate to the candidate.

TEMPORARY PROVISION.

30. All notices issued and other things duly done or suffered before January 1, 1878, under any of the regulations repealed by Temporary provision as to notices.

¹ No honorary distinctions (except local prizes instituted prior to January 1880) are now awarded in respect only of the final examination.

the Solicitors Act, 1877, shall, so far as the same are respectively applicable, be deemed to have been issued, done, or suffered under and in pursuance of these regulations.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

By authority of the Council, I do hereby certify that *A.B.*, of
, has passed the preliminary examination, pursuant to the
Solicitors Act, 1877, and the regulations in force thereunder.

Dated this day of 18 .

A. B. _____

President _____

or

Vice-President _____

FORM (B.)

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

By authority of the Council, I do hereby certify that *A. B.*, of
, has passed the intermediate examination, pursuant to the
Solicitors Act, 1877, and the regulations in force thereunder.

Dated this day of 18 ,

A. B. _____

President _____

or

Vice-President _____

FORM (C.)

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

By authority of the Council, I do hereby certify that *A. B.*, of
, has passed the final examination pursuant to the Solicitors
Act, 1877, and the regulations in force thereunder.

Dated this day of 18 .

A. B. _____

President _____

or

Vice-President _____

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS AS TO DUE SERVICE OF ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP.

Questions to be answered by the Clerk.

1. What is now your age?
2. During what period have you served under your articles? Did such service take place at the office where the solicitor or solicitors to whom you were articulated or assigned carried on his or their business? and if not, state the reason.
3. Have you been at any and for what time *bonâ fide* employed as a pupil by a practising barrister or special pleader?
4. Have you, at any time since the date of your articles, been absent without the permission of the solicitor or solicitors to whom you were articulated or assigned, or of the barrister or special pleader with whom you may have been as pupil? and if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
5. Have you, since the date of your articles, been engaged or concerned in any profession, business, or employment other than your professional employment as clerk to the solicitor or solicitors to whom you were articulated or assigned, or as pupil to a barrister or special pleader?

Signature _____

Present Address _____

Dated the day of 18 .

Questions to be answered by the Solicitor or Agent with whom the Clerk may have served any part of the time under his Articles (with such adaptations, if put to an Agent, as may be necessary).

1. During what period has _____ served under his articles at the office where you carry on your business? If he has not served for any portion of the period which has lapsed between the date of his articles and the present time, state the reason.
2. Has the said _____, at any time during his service under articles with you, been absent without your permission? and if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
3. Has the said _____, during his service under articles with you, been engaged or concerned in any profession, business, or employment other than his professional employment as your articled clerk?
4. Has the said _____, since the date of his clerkship, with the exceptions above mentioned, been faithfully and diligently employed in your professional business of a solicitor?
5. Has he hitherto, as regards character, shown himself to be a fit and proper person to be admitted, at the end of his service, a solicitor of the Supreme Court?

Signature _____

Address _____

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18 .

Questions to be answered by the Barrister or Special Pleader.

1. During what period has _____ been *bonâ fide* employed by you as your pupil?
2. Has the said _____, at any time during his pupillage, been absent without your permission? and if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
3. Has the said _____ during his pupillage been engaged or concerned in any profession, business, or employment other than his employment as your pupil?
4. Has the said _____, during his pupillage, with the exceptions above mentioned, been faithfully and diligently employed as your pupil?

Signature _____

Address _____

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18 .

PART II.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS AS TO DUE SERVICE OF ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP.

Questions to be answered by the Clerk.

1. What is now your age?
2. Have you served the whole term of your articles at the office where the solicitor or solicitors to whom you were articulated or assigned carried on his or their business? and if not, state the reason.
3. Have you been at any and for what time *bond fide* employed as a pupil by a practising barrister or special pleader?
4. Have you at any time during the term of your articles been absent without the permission of the solicitor or solicitors to whom you were articulated or assigned, or of the barrister or special pleader with whom you may have been as pupil? and if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
5. Have you, at any time during the term of your articles, been engaged or concerned in any profession, business, or employment other than your professional employment as clerk to the solicitor or solicitors to whom you were articulated or assigned, or as a pupil to a barrister or special pleader?
6. Have you, since the expiration of your articles, been engaged or concerned, and for how long a time, in any and what profession, trade, business, or employment other than the profession of a solicitor?

Name _____

Present Address _____

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18 .

Questions to be answered by the Solicitor or Agent with whom the Clerk may have served the whole or any part of the time under his articles (with such adaptations, if put to an Agent, as may be necessary).

1. During what period has _____ served under his articles at the office where you carry on your business? If he has not served for any portion of the term of his clerkship, state the reason.
2. Has the said _____, at any time during his service under articles with you, been absent without your permission? and if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
3. Has the said _____, at any time during his service under articles with you, been engaged or concerned in any profession, business, or employment other than his professional employment as your articulated clerk?
4. Has the said _____, during the whole term of his clerkship, with the exceptions above mentioned, been

faithfully and diligently employed in your professional business of a solicitor?

5. Has the said _____, since the expiration of his articles, been engaged or concerned, and for how long a time, in any and what profession, trade, business, or employment other than the profession of a solicitor?
6. Is the said _____, as regards character, a fit and proper person to be admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court?

Name _____

Address _____

Dated the _____ day _____ 18 .

Questions to be answered by the Barrister or Special Pleader.

1. During what period has _____ been *bonâ fide* employed by you as your pupil?
2. Has the said _____, at any time during his pupillage, been absent without your permission? and if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
3. Has the said _____, during his pupillage, been engaged or concerned, in any profession, business, or employment other than his employment as your pupil?
4. Has the said _____, during his pupillage, with the exceptions above mentioned, been faithfully and diligently employed as your pupil?

Signature _____

Address _____

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18 .

N.B.—Prints of the above questions may be obtained on application at the office of the Incorporated Law Society.

HONOURS EXAMINATION AND PRIZES. —REGULATIONS MADE BY THE IN- CORPORATED LAW SOCIETY FOR THE HONOURS EXAMINATION

28th March, 1879.

TERMS used in these rules have (unless inconsistent with the context) the same meanings as they have in the regulations made by the Society on 27th November, 1877, as to the preliminary, intermediate, and final examination of persons intending to become Solicitors of the Supreme Court (hereinafter referred to as 'the Regulations').

1. As from 31st December, 1879, no honorary distinction (except local prizes already instituted) will be awarded by the Society to any candidate in respect only of the final examination. All honorary distinctions awarded by the Society will—with the exception mentioned—be awarded to candidates who pass the honours examination as hereinafter mentioned.

2. As from 31st December, 1879, there shall be held in the Hall of the Society, or in such other place as the Examination Committee may from time to time appoint, four voluntary examinations for honours in each year. Such examinations shall take place in the same weeks as those in which the final examinations are held, and as a general rule on the Friday¹ in those weeks respectively.

3. The Committee shall, with the assistance (so far as they may think proper to resort to the same) of the examiner or examiners to be appointed for the purpose by the Council, conduct the honours examination.

4. The Council may, from time to time, by resolution, appoint such competent person or competent persons as they may see fit to be an examiner or examiners to assist the Committee in the honours examination, and the Council may at pleasure remove any examiner so appointed.

5. There shall be paid to every examiner so appointed, not being a member of the Committee or the Council, such remuneration as the Council may from time to time, by resolution, prescribe.

6. The honours examination shall be open to all candidates,

¹ Now Thursday and Friday.

without reference to age, who shall, in the opinion of the examiners, have attained a certain standard of proficiency at the final examinations, and shall be on the subjects specified for the final examinations in the Regulations.

7. Every candidate who is eligible and desirous to compete for honours shall, at the time when he gives notice of his desire to be examined at any final examination, give notice in writing of his desire to be examined for honours. Forms of notice can be obtained at the office of the Society.¹

8. At each honours examination the candidates who, in the opinion of the Committee, are deserving of honorary distinction will be arranged in three classes; and, in awarding honorary distinction, the marks obtained in the honours examination will alone be considered.

9. The names of candidates placed in the first class will be arranged in order of merit, and every candidate placed in that class will, in addition to a class certificate, receive a prize.

The names of candidates placed in the second and third classes respectively will be arranged alphabetically, and every candidate placed in those classes will receive a class certificate.

The certificate will be in the following or an equivalent form:—

Honours Examination.
By Authority of the Council of
The Incorporated Law Society
Of the United Kingdom.
I do hereby certify
that
At the Honours Examination

held on the _____ day of _____ 188 ,

who served his articles of clerkship to

was placed in the first [second or third] class.

President.

10. The names of all candidates who attain honorary distinction will be printed in the Society's Handbook.

11. At each honours examination the following prizes will be awarded, unless in the opinion of the Committee the standard attained should not justify the issue of any first-class list: *The Clement's Inn Prize* (value about £10 10s.), *The Clifford's Inn*

¹ The fee payable on giving notice for the honours examination is £1.

Prize (value £5 5s.) ; and the *New Inn Prize* (value £5 5s.) ; or an additional Society's Prize of like value, the *Daniel Reardon Prize*, being the one-fourth part of the dividend on £3,333 6s. 8d. Consolidated Bank Annuities. In addition, the Society will give as many prizes (value £5 5s. each) as are required. The value of each prize will be expended by the Society in the purchase of legal, historical, or constitutional works, to be selected by the successful candidate, and such works will be bound at the expense of the Society, and be stamped with the arms of the Society, provided that the price of each volume be not less than 10s. *The John Mackrell Prize*, consisting of a fourth part of the annual dividend on a sum of £1,000 Five per Cent. Perpetual Preference Stock of the Millwall Dock Company, will be awarded at each honours examination to the candidate who shall be reported to the Council by the examiners to have shown himself best qualified to advise upon and transact matters of business which come within the province of a practising solicitor to advise upon and transact, as distinguished from the mere knowledge of the principles and practice of the law. The value of this prize (about £12) will be expended by the Society in the purchase of legal, historical, or constitutional works, to be selected by the successful candidate, and be stamped with the arms of the Society.

12. In addition, the following prizes will be awarded according to the result of the honours examination during the year, namely :—

The Scott Scholarship.—To the candidate who shall have passed the final examination, and who, from his acquaintance with the theory, principles, and practice of the Law, shall, in the opinion of the Council, be entitled to the Scholarship. It consists of one year's interest on £1,138 Five per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

The Broderip Gold Medal.—To the candidate who shall not have completed his twenty-sixth year, and who shall be considered to have shown himself best acquainted with the Law of Real Property and the practice of Conveyancing. It consists of a medal of the value of one year's interest on £333 6s. 8d. Two and Three-Quarters per Cent. Consols.

NOTE.

TRAVERS-SMITH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under a bequest of the late Mr. Joseph Travers-Smith, who died in the year 1897, a Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to candidates under the age of twenty-six years, will be awarded annually. Regulations for the Scholarships have not yet been made.

LOCAL PRIZES

THE following local prizes are also awarded by the Society according to the result of the honours examinations during the year:—

The Timpron Martin Prize.—The prize may be competed for by candidates not above twenty-five years of age who have originally been articled to a solicitor carrying on business in Liverpool, and who have passed not less than two-thirds of their period of service there. It will be awarded to the candidate reported as having passed the best examination during the year. The prize consists of a gold medal of the value of one year's interest on £237 12s. 6d. Two and Three-Quarters per Cent. Consols.

The Atkinson Prize.—This prize may be competed for by candidates not above twenty-five years of age who have originally been articled to a solicitor carrying on business in Liverpool or Preston, and who have passed not less than two-thirds of their period of service there. It will be awarded to the candidate reported as having shown himself best acquainted with the Law of Real Property and the practice of Conveyancing. The prize consists of a gold medal of the value of one year's interest on £140 Three per Cent. Debenture Stock of the London and North-Western Railway.

Birmingham Law Society's Gold Medal.—This prize may be competed for by candidates who have originally been articled to a solicitor practising in Birmingham, and who have passed at least two-thirds of their term of service there, and are under twenty-six years of age. It will be awarded to the candidate who shall be considered to have passed the best examination during the year, and who has been awarded a prize at the honours examination.

Birmingham Law Society's Bronze Medal.—This prize may be competed for by candidates who have passed two-thirds of their period of service under articles to a solicitor who is a member of the Birmingham Law Society, and who are under twenty-six years of age, and have not taken the above Society's Gold Medal. It will be awarded to the candidate who shall be considered to have passed the best examination during the year, and who has been placed in the 1st or 2nd Class at the honours examination.

The Stephen Heelis Prize.—This prize may be competed for by candidates originally articled to a solicitor carrying on business in Manchester or Salford, and who have passed not less than two

third parts of their period of service in that city or borough, and are under twenty-six years of age. It will be awarded to the candidate who shall be considered to have passed the best examination during the year, and has been awarded a prize or certificate at the honours examination. The prize consists of a gold medal of the value of one year's interest on £423 14s. 8d. Bank Annuities.

The Mellersh Prize.—This prize may be competed for by candidates who have been articled in the counties of Surrey or Sussex, or who are the sons of solicitors who have resided or practised in either of those counties. It will be awarded to the candidate who shall be reported as having shown himself best acquainted with the Law of Real Property and the practice of Conveyancing. The prize consists of books of the value of one year's interest on £304 11s. Two and a Half per Cent. Annuities (1905).

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1877, AND SECTION 3 OF THE SOLICITORS ACT, 1894.

Exemptions
from inter-
mediate
examina-
tions.

1. That the following certificates be accepted in lieu of the present intermediate examination in the case of all who are under articles of clerkship at the date hereof, or who may enter into articles after the date hereof:

A certificate that the articulated clerk has prior to or after entering into articles passed the examination required for the Degree of B.C.L. or LL.B. at one of the following Universities in the United Kingdom, viz.: Oxford, Cambridge, London, Victoria, Dublin, or Durham.

A certificate that the articulated clerk has prior to entering into articles of clerkship taken honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence at Oxford or in the Law Tripos at Cambridge.

April, 1895.

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS

As to the examination and service of Articled Clerks before their admission as Solicitors in England, and as to admission of Solicitors, with reference to the various Acts of Parliament, Orders, and Regulations.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.¹

WITH certain exceptions, all persons are required to pass an examination in general knowledge before being bound under articles of clerkship, with a view to their admission as solicitors. This examination is called the preliminary examination. (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25, secs. 4 & 5, and Regulations of November 27, 1877, sec. 6 *et seq.*)

Preliminary
examina-
tion.

The subjects of the preliminary examination are—

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Writing a short English Composition.
3. (a) The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound; the Rule of Three; and Decimal and Vulgar Fractions; (b) Algebra up to and inclusive of Simple Equations, and the first four books of Euclid.
4. Geography of Europe and History of England.
5. Latin—Elementary.
6. And any two languages to be selected by the candidate out of the following six, namely :
 - (1) Latin; (2) Greek—Ancient; (3) French;
 - (4) German; (5) Spanish; (6) Italian.

Subjects of
preliminary
examina-
tion.

With reference to the subjects numbered 3 and 6, no candidate is obliged to take up Algebra or Euclid (No. 3*b*), but if any candidate elects to do so, he may take up these with *one* only of the languages (No. 6).

No books will be previously specified for the language examinations, but passages will be given for translation at sight, with the assistance of a dictionary. Candidates must bring their own dictionaries.

The examinations are held at the Incorporated Law Society's

Time and

¹ Specimens of the questions asked at the preliminary and other examinations can be obtained from the principal Law publishers.

place of examination.

Hall, Chancery Lane, and at some of the following towns, in February, May, July, and October in each year. (Regulations of November 27, 1877, secs. 6 & 7):—

'Birmingham	Exeter	Oxford
'Bristol	Lancaster	Plymouth
Cambridge	*Leeds	Salisbury
Cardiff	Lincoln	Shrewsbury
Carlisle	*Liverpool	Swansea
Carmarthen	*Manchester	Worcester
Chester	*Newcastle-on-Tyne	York.
Durham		

Examinations are generally held in the towns marked *.

Notice of examination.

Every candidate is required to give *at least thirty days'* written notice to the secretary of the Incorporated Law Society of his desire to be examined, and must state in such notice the two languages in which he proposes to be examined, the town at which he wishes to be examined, and his age and residence, and place or mode of education. (Regulations of November 27, 1877, sec. 9.)

Fee.

The fee payable on giving notice for examination is £2. Should a candidate not present himself at the examination for which he has given notice, or should he fail to pass such examination, he is entitled, on giving at least fourteen days' written notice to the Incorporated Law Society, to present himself at a subsequent examination, and the fee payable by him on giving such notice for any subsequent examination is £1. (Orders, December 5, 1877, and Regulations, November 27, 1877, sec. 26.)

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The following persons are exempted, viz.:—

Exemptions from preliminary examination.

Bachelors of Arts or Bachelors of Laws at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, London, Queen's University, Ireland, and Victoria University, Manchester; Bachelors of Arts, Masters of Arts. Bachelors of Law, or Doctors of Law in any of the Universities of Scotland, none of such degrees being honorary.

Utter barristers in England.

Persons who have passed the following examinations:—

First public examination before moderators at Oxford.

Previous examination at Cambridge.

Examination in Arts for the second year at Durham.

Local examination, Oxford (junior or senior).

Non-gremial examination, Cambridge (junior or senior).

Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board (higher or lower certificates).

Matriculation examination at Dublin or London (not necessarily in first division).

Examination for First-class Certificate of the College of Preceptors (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 10.)

Junior students' general examination, Owens College, Manchester. (Orders, December 5, 1877.)

Moderations examination at St. David's College, Lampeter. (Orders, May 1, 1880.)

Preliminary examination at Victoria University. (Orders, September 1, 1888.) Latin to be taken.

The Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice, or (in case of difference) of one of them, may, where under special circumstances he sees fit so to do, exempt any person from the preliminary examination either entirely or partially, or subject to any such conditions as to him may seem fit (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 11).

All persons who have obtained certificates of having passed the preliminary examination, or are exempt therefrom, may enter into articles of clerkship.

SERVICE UNDER ARTICLES.

The periods of service required are—for graduates of universities and for persons who have been called to the Bar, and are of less than five years' standing as barristers—three years. (23 & 24 Vic., cap. 127, secs. 2 & 3.) Periods of service.

Barristers of not less than five years' standing are not required to enter into articles, but may be admitted after passing the final examination. (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 12.)

Persons who have been employed as *bona fide* clerks to solicitors for ten years before the date of their articles, and who have been during that term *bona fide* engaged in the transaction and performance under the direction and superintendence of such solicitors, of such matters of business as are usually transacted and performed by solicitors, and who can satisfy the examiners that they have faithfully, honestly, and diligently served as such—three years. (23 & 24 Vic., cap. 127, sec. 4.)

Persons who have passed the following examinations:—

First public examination before moderators at Oxford—four years.

Previous examination at Cambridge—four years.

Examination in Arts for the second year at Durham—four years.

Entrance examination, Dublin—having passed in honours—four years.

Matriculation examination at London, having been placed in the first division of such matriculation examination—four years.

Legal students' higher examination, Owens College, Manchester—four years. (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 13, and Orders of December 5, 1877.)

The moderations examinations at St. David's College, Lampeter—four years. (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 13, and Orders of May 1, 1880.)

The preliminary examination at Victoria University, First Division. Latin to be taken. (Order, September 1, 1888.)

All other persons—five years.

Articled clerks bound for four or five years may serve one year with the London agent *and* one year with a barrister or special pleader. Those bound for three years may serve one year with the London agent, but they cannot serve any part of the term with a barrister or special pleader. (6 & 7 Vic., cap. 73, sec. 6; 23 & 24 Vic., cap. 127, secs. 2 & 6.)

With reference to a clerk holding any office or engaging in any employment other than that of clerk to the solicitor to whom he is articled, *see* 37 & 38 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 4.

Stamp on articles.

The stamp duty on the articles is £80.

Enrolment of articles.

The stamp duty on further articles is 10s.

The articles must be enrolled and registered at the Society's Office within six months after execution. The fee payable to the Incorporated Law Society is 5s.

When articles are left at the office of the Incorporated Law Society for registration the certificate of having passed the preliminary examination or any of the examinations exempting from it must be produced. All certificates are returned with the articles.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Intermediate examination.

All articled clerks, with certain exceptions, are required to pass the intermediate examination. (40 and 41 Vic., cap. 25, secs. 4 and 5, and Regulations of November 27, 1877, sec. 15, *et seq.*)

Time and place of examination.

The intermediate examination is held in January, April, June, and November in each year, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society. (Regulations, November 27, 1877, secs. 12 and 13.)

Subjects of examination.

The subjects of intermediate examination are such elementary works on the laws of England as the Examination Committee may from time to time appoint for that purpose. (Same Regulations, sec. 14.)

Notice of examination.

The particular books selected for the examination are named in the month of July in the year previous to that for which they are selected. (Same Regulations, sec. 14.)

Every candidate is required to give thirty days' notice in writing before the date of the examination at which he proposes to be examined and to leave at the Incorporated Law Society's office his article and any further articles, duly stamped and registered, together with his certificate of preliminary examination (unless he shall have been exempted therefrom) and answers to the questions as to due service and conduct up to that time. (Same Regulations, sec. 17.)

If the candidate passes the examination he will receive a certificate to that effect; but in case he fails to do so he may, provided he has given the proper notice, attend any subsequent examination; but if he shall not have passed the examination before the expiration of twelve calendar months next after the date when one-half of his term of service shall have expired, his examination at the expiration of his term of service shall be postponed for so long a period as may intervene between the expiration of such last-mentioned twelve calendar months and his passing the examination, or for such shorter time as the Examination Committee shall direct. (Regulations of November 27, 1877, sec. 16.)

The fee payable on giving notice for examination is £3. If a ^{Fees.} candidate does not present himself at the examination for which he has given notice, or if he fails to pass such examination, he is entitled, on giving at least fourteen days' written notice to the Incorporated Law Society, to present himself at a subsequent examination, and the fee payable by him on giving such notice for any subsequent examination is £1 10s. (Orders, December 5, 1877, and Regulations, November 27, 1877, sec. 26.)

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Any barrister of not less than five years' standing, who has procured himself to be disbarred with a view to becoming a solicitor, and has obtained from two of the Benchers of the Inn to which he belongs, or belonged, a certificate of his being a fit and proper person to practise as a solicitor, is not required to pass the intermediate examination, and is entitled on passing the final examination to be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor. He is not required to have served under articles. (40 and 41 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 12.)

The following certificates are accepted in place of the intermediate examination, viz., (1) A certificate of having prior to or after entering into articles passed the examination required for the degree of B.C.L. or LL.B. at one of the following Universities in the United Kingdom, viz.: Oxford, Cambridge, London, Victoria, Dublin, or Durham; or (2) A certificate of having prior to entering into articles taken honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence at Oxford or in the Law Tripos at Cambridge. (Regulations, April 1895.)

FINAL EXAMINATION.

All persons, except colonial attorneys of seven years' standing, are subject to this examination before they can be admitted as ^{Final ex-}amination.

solicitors. (40 and 41 Vic., cap. 25, secs. 4 and 5, and Regulations, November 27, 1877, sec. 20 *et seq.*)

The examination is held in January, April, June, and November in each year at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society. (Same Regulations, secs. 20 and 21.)

Subjects.

The subjects of examination are as follows, namely:—

1. The Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property, and the Practice of Conveyancing.
2. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administered in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.
3. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administered in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Law and Practice of Bankruptcy.
4. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined or administered in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice; Ecclesiastical and Criminal Law and Practice; and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

Where articles of clerkship expire *between*

Jan. 10 and April 15	}	Candidates may be examined in January;			
April 14 and May 22		"	"	"	April;
May 21 and Nov. 2	}	"	"	"	June;
Nov. 1 in any year and Jan. 11 in the succeeding year		"	"	"	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> in November preceding such last-mentioned year, or at any sub- sequent examination. </div> </div>

Notice of ex-
amination.

Every candidate, at least forty-two days before the date of the examination, is required to give the Incorporated Law Society written notice of his desire to be examined. The notice must state the candidate's place or places of residence, and of service under articles for the last preceding twelve months, together with the name or names and place or places of residence of the person or persons with whom he has served during his articles. He is also required (unless he presents himself for examination under 40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 12) to leave his articles and any assignment thereof, or supplemental articles, duly stamped and registered, and answers to the questions as to service and conduct up to that time. (Regulations, November 27, 1877, sec. 23.)

Fees.

The fee payable on giving notice for examination is £5. If a candidate does not present himself at the examination for which he

has given notice, or if he fails to pass such examination, he is entitled, on giving at least fourteen written days' notice to the Incorporated Law Society, to present himself at any subsequent examination, and the fee payable by him on giving such notice for any subsequent examination is £2 10s. (Orders of December 5, 1877.)

The certificate of having passed the final examination enables the clerk to obtain admission as a solicitor. (40 & 41 Vic., cap. 25, sec. 5.) Certificate.

Admission.

A notice of admission must be given six weeks at least before the first day of the month in which the applicant proposes to be admitted. This notice is to be delivered at the office of the Society, and is to state the applicant's place or places of abode or service for the last preceding twelve months, and the name and place or abode of the solicitor or solicitors to whom he was articled or assigned. (Solicitors Act, 1888. Rules, Part III.) Notice of admission.

No person can be admitted until he has attained twenty-one years of age and his term of service has expired.

HONOURS EXAMINATION.

(Regulations, March 28, 1879.)

Notice of the desire of a candidate to compete for honours must be given when he gives notice of final examination. Notice of examination.

The fee payable on giving notice for the examination is £1. Fee.

The examination for honours will be held at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, on Thursday and Friday, in the same week as the final examination. Time and place.

The subjects for the honours examination will be the same as those specified for the final examination. Subjects.

Candidates considered deserving of honorary distinction at the honours examination will be arranged in three classes, viz. :— Order of merit.

Class 1. The candidates will be arranged in order of merit, and each of them will receive a prize in addition to his class certificate.

Class 2. The candidates will be arranged alphabetically, and each of them will receive a class certificate.

Class 3. The candidates will be arranged alphabetically, and each of them will receive a class certificate.

The names of all candidates who attain honorary distinction will be printed in the Handbook of the Incorporated Law Society.

At each honours examination the following prizes will be Prizes awarded.

awarded if the standard justifies the issue of a first-class list of candidates:—

Prize.	Approximate value.
The Reardon Prize	£21 0 0
Clement's Inn Prize	10 10 0
Clifford's Inn Prize	5 5 0
New Inn Prize	5 5 0
Law Society's Prize (as many as may be required)	5 5 0 each
The John Mackrell Prize	12 10 0

The value of each prize will be expended in the purchase of legal, historical, or constitutional works, to be selected by the prizeman. They will be bound at the Society's expense, and stamped with its arms, provided that the price of each volume be not less than 10s.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Special prizes. The following prizes will be awarded according to the result of the honours examination during the year, viz.:—The Scott Scholarship, the Broderip Gold Medal.

Special local prizes. The following special prizes are of a local character:—The Timpron Martin Gold Medal, Liverpool; the John Atkinson Gold Medal, Liverpool and Preston; the Birmingham Law Society's Gold Medal and Bronze Medal, Birmingham; the Stephen Heelis Prize, Manchester and Salford; the Mellersh Prize, Surrey and Sussex.

The conditions attached to these prizes and a note as to the Travers-Smith Scholarships will be found on pp. 188–191.

THE McMAHON LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

These Scholarships were founded at St. John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1864, by Thomas Bros, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, the executor of James McMahon, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. One scholarship is vacant each year. It produces 150*l.*, and is tenable for four years.

Every Student of St. John's College, Cambridge, who has taken his B.A. or LL.B. degree, and is not of sufficient standing to be admitted to the degree of M.A. or LL.D., and who *bona fide* intends to prepare himself for the practice of the law, either as a barrister or a solicitor, is qualified to become a candidate for one of the scholarships.

Every law student who at the time of his election to one of the scholarships is not a member of one of the Inns of Court, or articled to a solicitor, must within three months from the date of his election enter himself as a student of an Inn of Court, or article himself to a solicitor—otherwise he forfeits the scholarship.

HONOURS

List of Candidates who obtained Honorary Distinction at the Final Examination prior to January 1880, and at the Honours Examination since that date.

* Law Society's Prize.
c New Inn Prize.

a Clifford's Inn Prize.
† Daniel Beardon Prize.

b Clement's Inn Prize.
d John Maekrell Prize.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1856.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
*Langley, A. G.		

HILARY TERM, 1857.

*Wright, C.
*Beaven, A.
*Potter, H. C.

EASTER TERM, 1857.

*Hebb, H. K.	Bradford, H. W.
*Ross, W. B.	Bainton, H. W.
*Walsh, W. H.	Berridge, T.
	Press, J. L.

TRINITY TERM, 1857.

*Balden, E.	Fallows, J., jun.
*Browne, W.	Forster, W. S.
	Randles, W. H.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1857.

*Philbrick, F. A. (B.A.)	Geach, H. H.
*Walters, W. M.	Fitzhugh, A. J.
*Robinson, J. P.	Swinden, C.

HILARY TERM, 1858.

*Blakiston, M. F.	Baker, H. L.
*Broomhead, B. P.	Barker, T. W.
*Wrigley, H.	Hall, F. T.
*Robarts, F. H.	Howard, R.
	Mason, H. E.
	Thorowgood, F. W.

EASTER TERM, 1858.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
*Walford, H. H.	Barker, H.	
*Marchant, T. W. (B.A.)	Bellamy, W. L.	
	Edge, J. B.	
	Heyes, E. H.	
	Nicholson, H.	
	Rae, G.	

TRINITY TERM, 1858.

*Tattershall, W. E.	Venning, J. J. E.
*Tanner, E.	Watkins, E.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1858.

aBadham, G.	Sedgfield, W. S.	Owen, A. H.
bCrump, J. F.		Roberts, R. F.
*Kimber, H.		Earle, H.
*Pearless, W. A.		
*Tyrrell, H.		

HILARY TERM, 1859.

aWestern, E. Y.	Cowlard, L.	Ward, J.
bSlater, J.	Ellett, R.	Beck, W.
*Payne, R.	Ivimey, H.	Fenton, J. B.
*Fearon, C. T.	Lewis, R.	
*Carritt, F. B.		

EASTER TERM, 1859.

aGreen, M.	Atkinson, J.	Clarke, E. H.
*Baker, R. H. M.	Broatch, R.	Foster, W.
*Hills, O. L.	Calthrop, J. G.	Head, W. A.
*Snowdon, H.	Cooper, R. M.	Jelf, J.
	Jacobs, J. L.	Sorrell, J. B.
	Leigh, J. T.	
	Prince, W. T.	
	Steward, J. C. T.	

TRINITY TERM, 1859.

aMills, C.	Chester, J.	Jones, E. M.
*Coe, A. F.	Guy, H. C.	Treasure, H.
*Lisle, W.	Lucas, A.	
*Mumford, G. E.	Mills, W. P.	

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1859.

aRawlins, C. M.	Dixon, G. C.	Gill, H. R.
*Swan, R.	Lanwarne, T.	Willett, H. S.
*Payne, J.	Middleton, S. D. B.	

Prizemen.

*Holdsworth, C. J.

Certificate of Merit.

Paget, T. E.
 Prichard, H. G.
 Renny, W.
 Soames, F. L.

Commendation.

HILARY TERM, 1860.

*a*Taylor, J. O. H.
*b*Littlewood, R. J.
 *Shoard, J. (LL.B.)
 *Batchelor, J.
 *Duncan, C. W.

Chambley, G. H.
 Matthews, M.
 Sikes, J. C.
 Wollen, J. W. G.

Foster, C. T.
 Murray, H.
 Parker, H. W.
 Ponsford, T.

EASTER TERM, 1860.

*a*Allen, G. P.
 *Ram, W.
 *Handson, H.
 *Beard, J. T.

Mayhew, W.
 Brooking, N.
 Daniel, G. A.
 Dowson, B.
 Glasier, J. S. B.
 Harding, W. S.
 Houseman, H.
 Jones, J. G.
 Middleton, J. W.
 Pemberton, H. L.
 Russell, H.
 Squire, D. B.
 Tanner, W. B.
 Taunton, J. B. (LL.B.)
 Taylor, J. H.

Eldred, C. J.

TRINITY TERM, 1860.

*Boyle, W. C.
 *Rowley, A. B.
 *Harding, A. R.
 *Clarke, A. H.

Killick, H. F.
 Bailey, F. J.
 Hewitt, T.
 Leadbitter, T. F.
 Priestly, J. H.
 Rhodes, J.
 Roberts, J. H.
 Soden, A. J.
 Stephenson, R.

Beasley, T.
 Bidlake, J.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1860.

*a*Hawkins, F. J.
 *Finch, R.
 *Jackson, A.
 *Tomkinson, F. W.

Baker, T. M.
 Dalrymple, W. C.
 Hellard, J. A.
 Lindo, G.
 Rogers, W.
 Steedman, H.

Field, Basil (B.A.)
 Halse, R. W. D. C.
 Hart, R.
 Kempson, E. F.
 Miller, D. T.
 Stockton, J.
 Wigglesworth, W.

HILARY TERM, 1861.

Prizemen.
*a*Bartlett, T. H.
**Fox*, A.
**Spencer*, T. W.

Certificate of Merit.

Blyth, R.
 Gedge, P.
 Reid, A. H.
 Sheffield, T. N.

Commendation.

Bewley, E. W.
 Knott, J. P.
 Pearce, J. (B.A.)
 Scale, M.
 Sparkes, W. J.
 Stanley, F.
 Trythall, W.
 Urry, T. H.
 Whittington, T.

EASTER TERM, 1861.

*a**Moser, J. J.
*b*Grey, J. W. B.
 *Goodman, T.
 *North, J. W.
 *Messiter, F.

Brevitt, T.
 Foster, R. B. C. P.
 Moberly, W. H.
 Price, J.
 Tilly, W.
 Wintringham, J.

Bleby, H. W. (B.A.)
 Crump, W. A.
 Knott, J. H.
 Mayhew, S.

TRINITY TERM, 1861.

*a*Lavie, G. (M.A.)
*b*Bannister, C. A.
 *Churton, W. H.
 *Thomas, W. C.
 *Buckley, C.
 *Tillett, A.

Botterill, H.
 Cuddon, G. J.
 Lake, B. G.
 Lawes, H. F.
 Lowe, C. F.
 Nunneley, F. H.
 Palmer, F. D.
 Pamphilon, F. W.

Brown, G.
 Elliott, S. J.
 Nunn, J. B.
 Shepherd, W. C.
 Watkins, W. T. P.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1861.

*a*Pearless, J. R.
 *Cornish, H. H.
 *Till, W. J.
 *Lindo, A.

Ans dell, T. F.
 Greatwood, F. R.
 Gush, W. F.
 Milward, R. H.

Holmes, J.
 Wiltshire, C. H.
 Edelston, T.

HILARY TERM, 1862.

*a*Addison, J.
*b*Inskip, J.
 *Fawcett, W. R.
 *Ricketts, W. T.
 *Chalk, E.

Sykes, J. W.
 Berger, L. J.
 Chittock, J. C.
 Steward, F. W.
 Bosanquet, W. H.
 Phillips, J.

Birks, H.

EASTER TERM, 1862.

Prizemen.

*a*Simpson, E. P.
*b*Smith, J.
 *Anderson, C. H.
 *Taylor, H. M.
 *Peard, J. D.
 *Todd, C. J.
 *Margetts, C. B.

Certificate of Merit.

Adams, G.
 Bradshaw, T.
 Clennell, W. C. (B.A.)
 Francis, E. C. (B.A.)
 Kirby, C.

Commendation.

Sedgwick, G. A.
 Bruty, W. J.
 Jones, F. A.
 Bradford, J. (LL.B.)

TRINITY TERM, 1862.

*a*Roberts, E. F.
 *Shelly, J.
 *Sedgefield, W. J.
 *Bramble, J. R.
 *Trinder, H. W.

Abbey, J. T.
 Ansell, J.
 Dransfield, J. N.
 Fellows, W. H.
 Nelson, R. R.
 Rickards, M. S. C.
 Steward, C. R.

Letts, H.
 Manby, W.
 Watson, J.
 Ikin, H.
 Whatley, T.
 Nightingale, F. C.
 (B.A.)

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1862.

*a*Stone, F. W.
*b*Booth, S. S.
 *Dixon, S. B.
 *Birt, D.

Gorton, F. G.
 Houghton, C.
 Low, O.
 Lyon, T. P.
 Thomas, H.

Curtis, A.
 Jackson, J. G.

HILARY TERM, 1863.

*a*Harrison, C.
 *John, J. H.
 *Sword, A. B. D.
 *Woodecock, J.
 *Rollit, A. K.

Beaumont, T.
 Cadman, H.
 Goodman, T. D.
 Loosemore, R. F.
 Waeick, J. H.
 Webber, J.
 Wilcox, F. H.

Swann, J. F.
 Dale, R. A.
 Goffey, T.
 Cox, A. T.

EASTER TERM, 1863.

*a*Ogle, J. P.
 *Dallow, T.
 *Coulson, J. H.
 *Nicholson, R.

Caddick, A.
 Footner, A.
 Freeman, A. C.
 Hutton, W. J.
 Lewin, S. H. (B.A.)
 Lister, C. A.
 Murly, H. E.
 Nutt, G. J.
 Slade, J.
 Smith, E. O.
 Snow, H.

Barrett, W. B.
 Wallis, W.

TRINITY TERM, 1863.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
<i>a</i> Webb, W.	Carr, H. J.	Adams, J. R.
{ *Bretherton, C. S.	Cooper, W.	Rooks, G. A.
{ *Hallam, T. W. H.	Green, G. S.	Sheppard, C.
{ *Pye-Smith, J. W.	Hardy, J. C.	Smith, H. W. (M.A.)
{ *Turner, J. E.	Hill, J. E. G.	Stroud, F.
	Ranwell, W.	
	Townend, J. H.	

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1863.

<i>a</i> Ponting, T.	Braithwaite, R. H.	Goodwin, W. H.
<i>b</i> Crowther, A. H.	Creed, W.	Hornby, D. (B.A.)
*Bolton, J.	Dickson, S. J. R.	Thornburn, W.
*Burkinshaw, J.	Evans, W. J.	Wingate, T.
*Charnley, W. M.	Jackaman, H. M.	
	McDiarmid, J.	
	Maddock, F. T.	
	Powell, G. T.	

HILARY TERM, 1864.

<i>a</i> Warmington, C. M.	Earle, N. A.	Harris, S.
<i>b</i> Waterhouse, T. (B.A.)	Greene, J. S.	Martin, T.
*Chandler, J. W.	Hewlett, R.	Thomas, B. (B.A.)
{ *Bright, A. (M.A.)	Penley, C. A. A.	
{ *Gabb, J. W. (B.A.)	Soames, J.	
{ *Hewitt, J. A.	Turner, S. G.	
{ *Smith, R. B.		

EASTER TERM, 1864.

<i>a</i> Gregson, W.	Davies, W. G.	Kennett, G. B.
*Milton, J. P.	Elkins, F.	
	Follett, C. J. (B.C.L.)	

TRINITY TERM, 1864.

<i>a</i> Smallpiece, F. F.	Adams, F.	Cook, J.
{ *Marshall, J. M.	Allen, C. R.	Masters, F. H.
{ *Stewart, W. H.	Arundell, C.	Rogers, G. A.
{ *Taylor, F.	Bull, E.	Wood, E. S.
{ *Buchanan, G.	Burton, F. M.	
{ *Goodman, F.	Harvie, E. C.	
{ *Harris, W. B.	Mytton, T.	
{ *Hitchins, W.	Ogle, H. M.	
{ *Rawle, T.	Toller, W. H.	

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1864.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
<i>a</i> Dodd, J. P.	Baker, A.	
<i>b</i> Bradbury, J. G.	Barnes, H.	
*Sayles, L. C.	Burra, R.	
*Philbrick, H.	Cave, W. E.	
*Parker, F. R.	Hepburn, J. S.	
*Fitch, F. G.	Nowell, T.	
*Booth, J.	Stanley, T. H.	
	Tatham, L.	

HILARY TERM, 1865.

<i>a</i> Nalder, J.	Bell, C.	Ditton, A. G.
<i>b</i> Hodson, W. H.	Bird, A.	Warwick, H. S.
*Lane, J. P.	Brooks, W. R.	Groves, W. (B.A.)
*Keary, W. P.	Clabburn, J. W.	
*Kirkman, W. W.	Lambert, T. H.	
	Pugh, R. B.	
	Thomas, G. W.	
	Trimmer, R.	
	Wood, W.	

EASTER TERM, 1865.

<i>a</i> Wightman, A.	Amos, J. J.	Mesnard, C. L.
*Hunter, L.	Bury, T.	Kilvington, F. R.
*Larken, F. R.	Jones, W. R.	Poncione, J. P.
*Stamp, E. A.	Porter, J. B.	Smale, W.
	Tilsley, H.	

TRINITY TERM, 1865.

<i>a</i> Freeman, J. C.	Artindale, T. F.	Buckland, F.
*Holmes, W.	Bramley, H.	Graham, J. E. T.
*Smythe, F. C. D.	Corbett, F.	
*Chambers, W. G.	Daw, S. J.	
*Clare, S. P.	Marsh, W. E.	
*Taylor, W.	Tweedy, H. J.	

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1865.

<i>a</i> Scott, J.	Buller, A. G.	Munton, F. K.
<i>b</i> Eastwood, T. W.	Herbert, W. H.	
*Hargreaves, T. R.	Hodding, F.	
{ *Banks, J. D.	Lunn, R.	
{ *Goody, O. S.	Mammatt, E. F.	
{ *Green, T.		

HILARY TERM, 1866.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
<i>a</i> French, D. O'C.	Bythway, E.	Clutterbuck, R. H.
<i>b</i> Salmon, C. E.	Cartinell, S.	Tomkinson, T. H.
*Marcy, G. N.	Crewe, W. O.	(B.A.)
*Hammond, T. F. R.	Daintrey, G.	Robinson, A. W.
*Leonard, H. S.	Eaton, G. H.	Harper, T. E.
*Riddiford, G. F.	Jeffes, T. E.	
*Turner, R.	Keays, F. L.	
*Monkhouse, J. C.	Lawton, T.	
	Noton, T.	
	Powys, A. V. A.	
	Preston, C. S.	
	Sanderson, A. H.	
	Young, T. P. (LL.B.)	

EASTER TERM, 1866.

Wells, A. A. (LL.B.)	Deverell, J. C. (B.A.)	Williams, H. S.
Woolsey, J. W.	Kershaw, J.	(M.A.)
*Mourilyan, E. J. T. J.	Vincent, L. P.	
*Peele, R.		
*Cullimore, J.		
*Lawson, G. S.		
*Moore, W. E.		

TRINITY TERM, 1866.

<i>a</i> Collins, J. R.	Browne, E. M.	Scott, C. (B.A.)
*Nalder, F.	Mountain, T.	
*Phillips, F. H.	Scott, A. E.	
*Frost, F. K.	Smith, J. H.	

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1866.

<i>a</i> Fraser, W. J.	Brown, R.	Russell, F. M.
{ <i>b</i> Cory, W. H.	Horner, W. H.	Jennings, H.
{ *Flux, E. H.	Sawyer, W. P.	
*Bache, W.		

HILARY TERM, 1867.

<i>a</i> Harris, O. W.	Brown, H.	Colebourn, W. H.
<i>b</i> Budge, F. V.	Durnford, H. M.	Jarmain, W. J.
*Renshaw, A. G.	Hazeldine, J. R. L.	Reeve, W.
*Montagu, H.	Johnson, A. B.	Smith, E.
*Hand, H.	Leman, R. F.	Stephens, H. A.
Hopper, I.	Maples, W.	
	Morris, W.	

Prizemen.

Certificate of Merit.

Commendation.

Smith, S. Le B.
 Thomas, E. D.
 Walls, J. P.
 Wolfe, F.
 Woolf, S.

EASTER TERM, 1867.

*a*Learoyd, S.
 { *c*Baker, W. F.
 { *Byrne, G. W.
 *Hines, T. S.

Bentham, J. J.
 Clulow, J. W.
 Nelson, J.
 Shaw, V. J. Y.

TRINITY TERM, 1867.

*a*Young, R. H.
 { *c*Barker, C. M.
 { *Gardiner, W.
 { *Lewis, A.

Archer, W.
 Bennett, E. A.
 Copland, J.
 Drake, F. N.
 Esam, C. G.
 Gibson, J.
 Harper, W.
 Hunter, R. (M.A.)
 Stirling, H. (M.A.)
 Turner, C. H.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1867.

*a*Mosely, M. S.
*b*Straugham, R.
 *Kendall, F. H.
 *Jones, J. J.
 *Corbett, J. S.
 *Tucker, J. E.
 *Lewis, G.
 *Glascodine, C. H.

Dully, B.
 Freeman, C. E.
 Heygate, J.
 Lindop, T. C. (B.A.)
 May, H. E.

HILARY TERM, 1868.

*a*Milne, J. F.
*b*Milnes, J. J.
 *Robinson, H. J.
 *Powell, A.
 *Rackham, W. S.

Chamberlain, H.
 Huntington, E. C.
 Kelly, J.

EASTER TERM, 1868.

*a*Harris, T. W.
 { *c*Joseph, G. S. (B.A.)
 { *Kidson, C.
 { *Vizard, A.

Botterell, J. J. D.
 Mountford, J. W.
 Scott, J.
 Woodcock, E. H.

Campbell, B.
 Chalk, F.
 Roscorla, J.
 Sharman, C. E.
 Taylor, C. J. H.

TRINITY TERM, 1868.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
<i>a</i> Willins, W. P.	Cartwright, F. F.	
<i>c</i> Bischoff, T. W.	Chalk, J. C.	
*Bridgman, E. J.	Collins, C.	
*Symes, W. H.	Gasquet, C.	
*Walker, S. J.	Johnson, F.	
*Sutcliffe, J. T.	Kirby, F. J. F.	
*English, R. M.	Middlewood, G.	
	Smith, A. E.	
	Smith, W. A.	
	Twynam, C. H.	

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1868.

<i>a</i> Roberts, J.	Ashbridge, J.	Hignett, T. H.
<i>b</i> Marsh, J.	Buchanan, W. G.	Simpson, G. J.
*Broughall, J. W.		
*King, A. J.		
*Chew, W. L.		
*Prichard, W. S.		

HILARY TERM, 1869.

<i>a</i> Kenny, C. S.	Alsop, J. W. (B.A.)	Argyle, E.
<i>b</i> Grey, F. B.	Corbett, J. A.	
*Brook, W. H.	Costeker, C.	
*Beal, E. W. (B.A.)	Harvey, H. C. (B.A.)	
	Osborne, H. J.	
	Prichard, T.	
	Wood, W. (B.A.)	
	Wynne, L. M.	
	Young, A. (LL.D.)	

EASTER TERM, 1869.

<i>a</i> Garbutt, C. J.	Blake, W. S.	
<i>c</i> Tebbs, H.	Bosworth, H. W.	
*Williams, A.	Griffin, H. J.	
	Jones, M. P.	
	Payne, F. F.	

TRINITY TERM, 1869.

<i>a</i> Warburton, W.	Crowder, W. H.	Crisp, F.
<i>c</i> Siddall, T. M.	Jones, T. P.	Newey, E. C.
*Battishill, W. J.	Lockhart, L. C.	Warriner, E.
(B.A.)	Riley, J.	
*Burrill, C. J.	Warner, E. L.	
*Cockcroft, W.	Wright, W.	
*Moore, E. T.		
*Petch, R.		

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1869.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
<i>a</i> Sewell, H. S.	Fowler, J. S.	Boycott, W.
<i>b</i> Beardsley, W. F.	Procter, A. C.	Evet, G. S. (B.A.)
*Damant, F. W. S.	Ratcliff, E. T.	Martin, R.
*Cooper, J. R.	Simpson, H.	Midgley, J.
*Lumley, T.		Presswell, G.
*Brown, C. C.		

HILARY TERM, 1870.

<i>a</i> Lingard, T. D.	Blaker, H. C.	Vanderpump, G. J.
<i>b</i> Mozley, L. B.	Clarke, J. B.	
*Beddall, A.	McTurk, R.	
{ *Stockwood, T.	Mann, W. J.	
{ *Walmesley, O.	Prideaux, W. S.	

EASTER TERM, 1870.

<i>a</i> Hindle, F. G.	Frankland, J.
<i>e</i> Warr, A. F.	Hindmarsh, W. T.
*Barton, W. M.	Taylor, L. W.
*Faulkner, J. J.	
{ *Dickinson, J.	
{ *Proffitt, J.	
*Attenborough, J.	

TRINITY TERM, 1870.

<i>a</i> Huxley, F.	Baker, G. A. (B.A.)	Allen, J. M.
<i>e</i> Lisle, H. C.	Best, W. M.	
*Cripps, E.	Isaacs, J.	
*Wace, G. R.	McQueen, G. B.	
*Peter, A. P.	Mason, G.	
*Isaacson, W. W.	Parrott, W. R.	
*Field, E. A. (B.A.)	Porrett, D. H.	
	Rogers, W.	
	Walford, L. N.	
	Woodward, H.	

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1870.

<i>a</i> Smith, S. B.	Brodribb, U. B. (B.A.)	Evans, A.
<i>b</i> Bownass, J. T.	Crosby, G.	Eagles, E. D.
*Salmon, E. A.	Davis, E. A.	Sandford, H.
*Toller, R. S.	Downes, E.	
*Hamond, T. A. H.	Harvie, A. G.	
(B.A.)	Mayer, F. C.	
	Page, S. W.	
	Plant, E. H.	

SPECIAL PRIZE, 1870.

Francis Broderip Prize.

F. Huxley.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1870.

Timpron Martin Prize.

S. B. Smith.

John Atkinson Prize.

L. B. Mozley.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

J. B. Clarke.

HILARY TERM, 1871.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
aRooke, A. W.	Cronshey, C. W.	Taylor, A.
bHunnybun, E. W.	Roberts, E. C.	Wade, H.
*Lloyd, E.	Carter, J. S.	Lovegrove, P.
*Vant, J. H.		
*Kay, W.		

EASTER TERM, 1871.

aWilliams, W. D.	Cole, E. F.
*Nixon, J.	Pearson, H. W.
*Wright, C. E.	Saxelbye, H.

TRINITY TERM, 1871.

aGatey, G.	Boutflower, E.	Maitland, E.
*Archer, C. J.	Brown, J. H.	Pinson, J. D.
*Esam, W. B.	Harrison, J.	Pointon, A.
{ *Clark, E. T.	Hollams, J. (B.A.)	
{ *Davies, E. G.	Toller, R. B.	
{ *Jones, G.		
{ *Winstanley, W. J.		

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1871.

aMowell, E. W.	Bartlett, O. S.
bAvory, H. K.	Braithwaite, S. N.
*Jones, J. E.	Peile, A. E.
*Binney, A. J.	Steinberg, G. H.
*Wood, W.	Turner, E. F.
{ *Stevens, C. E.	
{ *Walker, F.	

SPECIAL PRIZE, 1871.

Francis Broderip Prize.

S. N. Braithwaite.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1871.

Timpron Martin Prize.

W. J. Winstanley.

John Atkinson Prize.

W. J. Winstanley.

HILARY TERM, 1872.

Prizemen.

*a*Lubbock, E.
 { *b*Powell, E.
 { *Shepherd, B.
 *Cook, J.
 *Collins, W. R.
 *Ashmall, G.

Certificate of Merit.

Boulton, A. G.
 Chester, S.
 Coldham, G. J.
 Gray, E.
 Herman, H. E.
 Lake, G. E.
 Owen, C. H.
 Pilley, S., jun.
 Vaughan, F.

Commendation.

Ockerby, H.
 Herington, W. H.
 Craven, W. B.
 Rawlinson, J.

EASTER TERM, 1872.

*a*Charles, H. P.
 *Harwood, T.
 { *Bevir, H.
 { *Fulford, R. L.
 { *Gordon, J. P.
 { *Peach, R.

Bobbett, A. E.
 Carter, I. J.
 Errington, J.
 Loader, R. C.
 Lyons, H. O.
 Postlethwaite, W.
 Roberts, C. T. K.
 Scott, S. C.

TRINITY TERM, 1872.

*a*Smith, E. A.
 *Loye, J.
 *Arnold, H. L.
 *McKee, S. J.
 *Tilly, T. H.
 *Webb, W.
 *Deacon, C. F.

Calkin, J. W. A.]
 Davis, M.
 Garratt, G.
 Hughes, H.
 James, G. C.
 Symonds, J. R.

Francis, W. R.
 Goodman, T. A.
 Pilditch, F. S.
 Robinson, S.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1872.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation
<i>a</i> Indermaur, J.	Fergus, H. R.	Atkins, M. G.
<i>b</i> Spink, G. P.	Francis, W.	Izod, C. H.
* Taylor, F. O.	Ginn, S. R.	
* Thorne, E. H.	Hoar, R.	
* Halkyard, H.	Hornblower, W.	
* Hunneybun, G.	Romer, T. A.	
* Walker, E. H.	Stallard, W. T. (B.A.)	
* Weatherhead, J. K.		

SPECIAL PRIZE, 1872.

Francis Broderip Prize.

E. A. Smith.

LOCAL PRIZE, 1872.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

Walter Hornblower.

HILARY TERM, 1873.

{ <i>a</i> Saxon, W. J.	Addison, G. A. H.	Hemingway, R.
{ <i>b</i> Witty, R. J.	Allen, H. R.	Shaw, T.
{ * Grenside, H. N.	Cartwright, W. T.	Thompson, J.
* Nicholson, E. J.	Cockshott, J. J.	
* Whitfield, W. H.	Griffithes, T. P.	
* Weyman, H. T.	Loftos, T.	
	Pittis, R. R.	
	Round, H. T. (B.A.)	

EASTER TERM, 1873.

<i>a</i> Blyth, W.	Brown, W.	Williams, W. J.
* Pinsent, R. A.	Fry, W.	Wright, S.
* Long, J.	Smith, F. Y. (B.A.)	
* Hatten, C. E.		

TRINITY TERM, 1873.

<i>a</i> Cheale, S. A.	Baldrey, S. H.	Codd, W. (B.A.)
* Parton, G. A.	Collins, F. S.	
{ * Cozens-Hardy, S.	Gillett, W. E.	
* Winnett, H. S.	Hawkins, M.	
* Burrell, W.	Hitchins, H.	
	Paxton, J.	
	Pritchard, H.	
	Rogers, A. T.	
	Smith, W. H. G.	
	Tanner, W.	

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1873.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
<i>a</i> Murcott, E.	Booth, J. E.	
<i>b</i> Jeans, J. L.	Gardner, T. D.	
*Smith, H. J.	Hankinson, G. H.	
*Davies, J. T.	Strick, T. N. T.	
*Hime, G.	Wallingford, A. B.	
*Cummins, G. B.	Wright, G. K.	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1873.

Francis Broderip Prize.

H. N. Grenside.

James Scott Scholarship.

E. Murcott.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1873.

Timpron Martin Prize.

G. B. Cummins.

John Atkinson Prize.

G. Hime.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

R. A. Pinsent.

HILARY TERM, 1874.

<i>a</i> Hepburn, W. A.	Grundy, J.	Taylor, T. M.
<i>b</i> Dixon, J. A.	Heseltine, A.	Barker, R.
*Woodroffe, C. G.	Jennings, I. G.	Budd, S. (B.A.)
*Samson, C. L.	Morley, W.	Gearey, F.
*Beaumont, H.	Pearse, W. B.	Hudson, T.
	Tilleard, J. A.	
	Watts, A.	

EASTER TERM, 1874.

<i>a</i> Moore, A. C.	Worth, J. T.	Pearce, T.
*Pryce, C. A.	Hennessy, C. P.	
*Pitt, W. A.	Gibson, A.	
*Dyson, T. A.		
*Gregson, J. H.		
*Jones, W. R. L.		

TRINITY TERM, 1874.

Prizemen.

{ aBrown, R. S.
 } cJones, J. H.
 *Pybus, W. M.
 *Fisher, T.
 *Morton, C. H.

Certificate of Merit.

Bolinbroke, L. E.
 Clowes, J. S.
 Davies, J. D.
 Flower, J. H.
 Forster, C. D.
 Rubinstein, M. S.
 Scowcroft, W.
 Shittler, J. R.

Commendation.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1874.

aWallis, A.
 bPerry, R. E.
 *Brough, J.
 *Hands, J.

Bruges, F. H.
 Holmes, P.
 James, E. P.
 Lees, J. E.
 Nelson, R. C.
 Norris, G. H.
 Shaw, E.
 Wooley, G. H.

Vernon, J.
 Haines, G. W.

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1874.

Francis Broderip Prize.

C. A. Pryce.

James Scott Scholarship.

C. A. Pryce.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1874.

Timpron Martin Prize.

C. H. Morton.

John Atkinson Prize.

C. H. Morton.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

T. Fisher.

HILARY TERM, 1875.

aPaice, C.
 bSimpson, W. M.
 *Walton, R. P.
 *Doggett, H. G.
 *Benson, R. (B.A.)
 *Walters, R. (B.A.)
 *Wightwick, H. M.
 *Buckley, J. F.

Curtis, W. J.
 Neish, G. W. (B.A.)
 Owen, J. McC.
 Peter, C. H.
 Renshaw, A. H.

Kearsey, F.
 Shelton, E. L.
 Williams, E. W.
 Wright, T.

EASTER TERM, 1875.

Certificate of Merit.

Commendation.

Prizemen.

aBradley, J. S.
 { cElliott, G. de D.
 { *Mackay, D. S.

Butlin, J. F.
 Byron, R. S.
 Foord, T. H. E.
 Grundy, A. W.
 Haslam, J. R.
 Morrison, G. W.
 Morgan, J.
 Stone, N.
 Sweet, H. C.

TRINITY TERM, 1875.

aCannon, W. W.
 cFerns, A. E.

Kent, G. C.
 Morgan, A.

Hill, C. R.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

aWoods, J. C.
 bJackson, W.
 *Borlase, W. H.
 *Atkinson, A. H.
 *Burn, M. J.
 *Beal, C. E.

Burrows, C. W.
 Clare, H. E.
 Coleman, E. H.
 Cowland, J. A.
 Hacker, S.
 Higgins, H. L.
 Oliver, A. H.
 Paterson, A. E.
 Rumney, H.
 Slatter, J.
 Upjohn, W. H.
 Verrall, W. F.
 Woodward, P.

Jones, S. R.

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1875.

Francis Broderip Prize.

R. Benson.

James Scott Scholarship.

C. Paice.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1875.

Timpron Martin Prize.

W. M. Simpson.

J. S. Bradley.

John Atkinson Prize.

J. S. Bradley.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

A. H. Atkinson.

JANUARY, 1876.

Prizemen.

*a*Dendy, J.
*b*Hughes, H.
 *Thorne, G. R.

Certificate of Merit.

Adshead, T. F.
 Crewdson, H.
 Greenwood, R. H.

Commendation

APRIL, 1876.

*a*Williams, R. T. P.
*c*Dransfield, J. H.
 *Tree, W. W. A.
 *Garrett, S.

Bird, E.
 Chadwick, C.
 Fraser, R. S.
 Hallilay, C. B.
 Henderson, H. W.
 Lincoln, J. G.
 Marshall, F.
 Perks, W.
 Stevenson, G. F.

JUNE, 1876.

*a*Napier, T. B.
*c*Verity, T. S.
 *Hannam, W. S.
 *Middleton, J.
 *Martelli, C. F.

Brown, R. M.
 Clegg, A.
 Giles, H. R.
 Jones, G. O. (B.A.)
 Julius, A. O.
 Lucas, R.
 Marriott, J.
 Maynard, W. H.
 Moody, H. E.
 Preston, D. J.
 Rowell, G.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

*a*Carthew, G. H.
*b*Rogers, W. T.
 *Pain, W. P.
 *Bramall, A. M.

Pritchard, W. B.
 Metcalfe, A. T.
 Page, T. E.
 Mills, A. W.
 Tickell, C. H.
 Russell, T. H.
 Rogerson, A. R.
 Smith, W.

Norris, J. B. (B.A.)
 Pride, W. H.

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1876.

Francis Broderip Prize.

J. Dendy.

James Scott Scholarship.

T. B. Napier.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1876.

Timpron Martin Prize.

W. T. Rogers.

John Atkinson Prize.

T. B. Napier.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

J. Dendy.

JANUARY, 1877.

Prizemen.

aMcKewan, E. F.
 bStone, F.
 *Rhodes, R. N.

Certificate of Merit.

Cope, A. M.
 Dean, E. (LL.B.)
 Edyvean, R. P.
 Freeman, C. F.
 Sheldrake, W.
 Slater, J. A. (B.A.)
 Stanton, F.
 Worthington, J. L.

Commendation.

APRIL, 1877.

aWhitehouse, A.
 cGatey, J.
 *Hodgson, R. E.
 *Taylor, G. A. A.

Bailhache, C. M.
 (LL.B.)
 Crouch, W.
 Dyer, B.A.
 Gray, G. G.
 Hood, T.
 Norris, R.
 Paisley, W.
 Prior, G. C.
 Smith, T. E.

JUNE, 1877.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
aPeake, H. A.	Brogden, F. C.	Morgan, G. J.
cSimpson, W.	Fletcher, J. E.	Dust, W.
*Sparshatt, H.	Harrison, R. L.	
*Munk, F. W.	Hewetson, J.	
*Mills, H. H.	Ingoldby, J. A. P.	
*Parkes, E. B.	Marston, R.	
*Baker, A. A.	Sherlock, A. J. B.	
*Gilbert, S. G.	Smith, F. E.	
	Spiers, E. G.	
	Vachell, C. F.	
	Woodforde, W. B.	

NOVEMBER, 1877.

aTaylor, D. W. B.	Thorne, G. H.	Ayrton, W.
bWilliamson, R. W.	Tutiu, G.	Greenip, W. M.
*Withers, J. N.	Warren, J. C. (M.A.)	
*May, C. G.		
*Yeoman, J.		
*Pennington, A. S.		

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1877.

Francis Broderip Prize.

H. A. Peake.

James Scott Scholarship.

A. Whitehouse.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1877.

Timpron Martin Prize.

R. Norris.

John Atkinson Prize.

R. Norris.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

A. A. Baker.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

R. E. Hodgson.

JANUARY, 1878.

Prizemen.

*a*Johnson, H.
*b*Lambert, H. C.
 *Stable, D. W.
 *Loxton, C. A.
 *Ostell, J.
 *Marshall, C. F.
 *Brook, E. F.

Certificate of Merit.

Bradley, A.
 Bristow, J. G. (B.A.)
 Chilton, R. F.
 Hargraves, E. T.
 Quick, E. H.

Commendation.

Atkinson, W. H. B.

APRIL, 1878.

*a*Pugh, G. H.
*c*Dudding, H. A.
 *Curtis, J.
 *Rutson, A. H.
 *Lake, F. A.
 *Glyn, T. R.

Armitage, A.
 Bodilly, G. L.
 Gidney, H. J.
 Griffiths, R. T.
 Grubbe, G. C.
 Scott, W. J. S.
 Symons, W. C.

Fuller, E. N. (LL.B.)

JUNE, 1878.

*a*Wilson, A. M.
*c*Anderson, J. T.
 *Plews, H.
 *Lightbound, C. A. M.
 *Ramsden, W.
 *Newman, A.
 *Carpenter, R. H.
 *Ward, H. E.
 *Kingsford, C. E.
 *Rudd, W.

Bulcock, H.
 Evans, F. A.
 Fenton, A. J.
 Fletcher, A. H. J.
 Francis, J. S.
 Hartley, H. R.
 Heppell, J. T.
 Jellicorse, W. A.
 Trew hitt, F. J.
 Woodley, W. A.

Bartrum, B. T. (M.A.,
 B.C.L.)
 Buckmaster, C. J.
 Kay, W. H.
 Meredith, S. R. (B.A.)
 Tilling, G.

NOVEMBER, 1878.

*a*Blyth, E. E. (B.A.)
*b*Eaton, W. (B.A.)
 *Hill, A. G.
 *Thompson, J. W.
 (B.A.)
 *Smee, T. J.
 *Walford, A. B.
 *Barker, C. W. P.
 *Langley, A. F. C. C.

Dunning, A. J.
 Earee, G. W.
 Faithwaite, L. D.
 Griffin, G. H.
 Homan, H. E.
 Jobson, E. P.
 Oddie, C. W.
 Stobo, W. S.
 White, J. H.

Taylor, E.

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1878.

Francis Broderip Prize.
 E. E. Blyth. B.A.

James Scott Scholarship.

E. E. Blyth, B.A.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1878.

Timpron Martin Prize.

C. A. M. Lightbound.

John Atkinson Prize.

C. A. M. Lightbound.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

W. Eaton, B.A.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

W. Eaton, B.A.

JANUARY, 1879.

Prizemen.

aHyde, M.
 bRichardson, H. H.
 *Dale, B.
 *Barber, H.
 *Hildyard, G. G. (B.A.)
 *Taylor, A.
 *Marshall, H. J.
 *Simpson, J. H.

Certificate of Merit.

Antill, A. L.
 Davies, E. H.
 Lake, W. J.
 Layton, C. S.
 Robinson, P. C.

Commendation.

Atkinson, F. W..
 Howe, W. C.
 Marshall, J. G.
 Nicholas, W. J.

APRIL, 1879.

bAlgar, E. J.
 aWhite, R. W.
 cDutton, F.
 *Wood, F. (B.A.)
 *Sayer, W. F.
 *Jesson, T.
 *Clegg, J. H.

Hazard, W. H.
 James, J. T.
 Jessopp, A. L.
 Johnson, S. M.
 Kynder, E.
 Lyall, W. H. B. (B.A.)

Day, F. G.
 Evans, J. M.
 Medlicott, G. H.
 Refern, F. A.

JUNE, 1879.

bLongmore, C. E.
 aClayton, F.
 cMitchell, J. M.
 *Buckwell, J. C.
 *Swan, H. C.
 *Haslam, T. R.
 *Grundy, C. L.
 *Grimes, T. L.

Broadbridge, F.
 Clough, W. H.
 Cooper, J. W. L.
 Fowler, W. H.
 Hargreave, J. (B.A.)
 Louch, F. Q.
 Parkinson, A.
 Shore, S. R.

NOVEMBER, 1879.

Prizemen.	Certificate of Merit.	Commendation.
<i>b</i> Hickmott, H. H.	Alcock, E. (B.A.)	Ayers, E. T.
<i>a</i> Southall, S.	Allison, W.	
<i>c</i> Bromley, F. W.	Atkinson, G. E.	
*Morris, S. M.	Beaumont, J.	
*Sandeman, G. P.	Fowler, G. J.	
*Spofforth, F.	Parry, W. R.	
	Power, H. J. M.	
	Richards, F. I.	
	Yeoman, W. J.	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1879.

The Daniel Reardon Prize.

M. Hyde.

Francis Broderip Prize.

H. Barber.

James Scott Scholarship.

M. Hyde.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1879.

Timpron Martin Prize.

E. J. Algar.

John Atkinson Prize.

E. J. Algar.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

J. Hargreave.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

T. R. Haslam.

JANUARY 1880.¹*Prizemen.*

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

<i>b</i> Neale, A.	*Julian, R. A. H.
<i>a</i> Gould, F. J. M. (LL.B.)	*Calvert, R. K.
<i>c</i> Greener, M. J.	

¹ Commencement of separate examination for Honours.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Benwell, H. (B.A.)	Maclagan, P. S.
Cochrane, J.	Moore, W. H.
Dragg, R. A.	Schou, N. C.
Hall, F.	Templer, R. G.
Howl, F.	

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Cornett, A.	Moore, B. A. R. D.
Ellerton, J. A.	Slack, J. B. (B.A.)
Hodgkinson, C.	Staffurth, H. L.
Mill, J.	

APRIL, 1880.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

<i>b</i> Huggins, G. F.	<i>a</i> Swift, J. O.
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Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Belfield, A.	Postlethwaite, W. (B.A.)
Bevir, E.	Welsh, E.
Burgess, J.	White, S. (B.A.)
Champney, A. C.	

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Donner, H. E. (B.A.)	Payze, R. G.
Ellidge, E.	Tully, W. G.
Elliott, H. G. U.	Whowell, J. J.
Gater, W. H. (B.A.)	

JUNE, 1880.

Prizemen

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

<i>b</i> Thwaites, C.	<i>c</i> Elkin, B. A. (LL.B.)
<i>a</i> White, J. (LL.B.)	<i>*Crafter, F. G.</i>

*Hodgson, J.	*Johnstone, D.
*Todd, R.	*Atkinson, C.
*Douglas, J.	*Stone, A. W.
*Moyle, F. B.	*Parker, E. H.
*Cowl, W. H.	*Harrison, J. C.
*Robinson, A.	*Baxter, R. D.
*Davison, C. J.	*Bayley, J. M.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bedford, E.	Heath, T.
Bickford, J.	Jaques, E. T.
Cotterell, J. N.	Jessop, G. W.
Cross, T.	Jewel, G.
Dransfield, G. R.	Jones, M. H.
Eagleton, C.	Redfearn, T. B.
Edmonds, J. T.	Shelton, F.
Fox, J. E.	Sykes, A. E.
Hardy, B. E.	Thompson, S. (M.A.)
Haviland, J.	

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bulman, J. C. (B.A.)	Priest, H. B.
Canwarden, W.	Roose, G.
Cheadle, A. J.	Rose, J. (B.A.)
Greenop, A. J.	Skardon, F. W.
Kent, F. J.	Smith, E. T.
Lawson, J. S.	Taylor, W. E.
Olding, A. N.	Walch, J. W. H.
Orchard, F. H. H.	Winter, H. S.
Orchard, J. A.	Wright, H. J.

NOVEMBER, 1880.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

bJames, A. E. (B.A.)	*Crockford, A. L. (B.A.)
aRycroft, F. W. R.	*Collins, G. L.
cMole, C.	*Burton, J. F.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Balkwill, A.	Cromwell, H.
Bell, W. C.	Emerson, C. A.
Booth, C. F.	Jeavons, S.
Booth, E.	Maylett, W.
Cameron, J.	Willoughby, A. F.
Cattle, E. W.	Wilson, J. C.
Clark, J. H. H.	

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bayley, T. H.	Harman, A. J.
Catterall, T.	Heaton, C. D.
Cross, E. F.	Holme, G. J.
Davison, G.	Howard, F.
Draper, W. H. M.	James, A. P.
Eccles, J. C.	Nicholson, H. W.
Flegg, J. M.	White, F. C.
Flegg, W. C.	Winter, F. B.

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1880.

The Daniel Reardon Prize.

C. Thwaites.

Francis Broderip Prize.

C. Thwaites.

James Scott Scholarship.

C. Thwaites.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1880.

Timpron Martin Prize.

G. L. Collins.

John Atkinson Prize.

G. L. Collins.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

A. L. Crockford (B.A.), G. F. Huggins.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

J. Douglas.

JANUARY, 1881.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Brown, H. F.	*Doudney, J. A.
aLeonard, R.	*Floyd, W.
cWatkins, F.	*Bates, T. C.
*Bewley, H. N.	

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bake, E. O.	Millard, C.
Bennett, H. F.	Olding, W. H.
Boughton, H. J.	Preston, W. J.
Harrison, W.	Pyman, E. B.
Hobrow, F. W. C.	Sergeant, W. H.
Hopkinson, H. L. (B.A.)	Sewell, J. T. B.
Kitching, J. S.	Weaving, E. G.
Marshall, T. D.	Williams, T.

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Almond, J. W. R.	Lord, J.
Andrews, C. F.	Matthew, G. A. (B.A.)
Bliss, G.	Nicholson, G. O.
Brightwell, H.	Owen, G. H. M.
Clark, J. W.	Palmer, W.
Davies, F.	Perry, J. T.
Drew, A. H.	Pugh, J.
Gilmore, J. C. (B.A.)	Rees, H. M.
Hodgkinson, F. E.	Shadbolt, L. H.
Jones, E. T.	Slater, A.
Jones, W. A.	Smith, J. C.
Leslie, F. J.	Wood, H. J. (LL.B.)
Livesay, W. S.	Wright, J. K. (LL.B.)

APRIL, 1881.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Brown, H. J. (B.A.)	*Moxon, J.
aBorlase, A. C.	*Leonard, V. E.
cSheldon, A. S.	*Swinburne, W.
*Lewis, A. S.	*Barrs, H. H. H. (LL.B.)
*Jackson, J. T.	*Fernandes, G. W. L.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barber, F.	Pickering, A.
Calvert, J. G.	Proctor, R.
Dickinson, G.	Price, J. D.
Down, T. L.	Rogers, W. S. (M.A., LL.M.)
Eagleton, J.	Sykes, F. J.
Hodson, J. E.	Veale, E. W. (LL.B.)
Mayo, P. W.	Williams, E. (B.A.)
Oldfield, H. R. (LL.B.)	

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Birch, F. J. P.	Martin, F. W.
Bulleid, G. L.	Morgan, G. H.
Constantine, A.	O'Connor, A. J.
Dowse, R.	Preston, F. S.
Edmonds, W. F. O.	Raby, S.
Estill, J.	Raley, W. E.
Farmer, J. H.	Sargeant, A.
Gery, A. R. O.	Shute, G.
Hearn, T. R.	Wade, G. E.
Henderson, G. C.	Weldon, A. W.
Knott, F. F.	Welford, G. L.
Lamond, A. W.	Yearsley, S.

JUNE, 1881.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Crundwell, E.	*Perkins, W. J.
aMowll, H. M.	*Butcher, S. F.
cMcLean, R.	*Dashwood, A.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bowden, J. P.	Kingsford, W. L. (B.A.)
Branson, G. E.	Mossop, R.
Hardeastle, C. R. H. (LL.B.)	Neely, J.
Hickman, W. R. J.	Nunn, F.
Hislop, J.	Perks, T. P.
Hooper, A. G.	Rowe, F. A.

Sewell, J.	Taylor, C. E.
Simpson, A. T.	Toovey, J.
Sparks, H. W. S.	Waddington, H.
Storey, K.	Ward, S.

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barlow, T. R.	Lupton, C.
Bowman, A. N.	McDonald, J.
Curtler, W. T.	Mason, E. W.
Davies, J.	Nevill, R.
Dorman, C. H.	Prior, C. J.
Hannay, A. A.	Sisson, A. J.
Heath, W. H.	Warren, H. (B.A.)
Hoddinott, B. (B.A.)	White, H.
Joblin, J.	Whitmore, J.
Kitson, E. B.	Wood, E. T. R.

THE DANIEL REARDON PRIZE.

Pursuant to regulations made as provided by the Deed relating to the above Prize, it was in the year 1881 divided into four prizes, one to be awarded at each Honours Examination.

NOVEMBER, 1881.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Minor, P. S.	*Nankivell, C. E.
αTrotter, A.	*Barraud, F. A.
cWinter, D. C.	*White, J. K.
*Fox, C. J.	*Dickinson, A. H.
*Crosskey, C.	*McDonnell, J. M.
*Taylor, D. C. (B.A.)	*Ferguson, F.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Birkbeck, J. B.	Rider, J. E. W.
Bowes, R.	Robertson, J. R. T. (B.A.)
Gardiner, E.	Scholfield, T. H.
Hart, T. P.	Sutcliffe, J. H.
Lowe, H. F.	Tiffen, J. S.
Mather, J. W.	Wade, W. D.
Nicholson, J. A.	Welldon, J. T. (B.A.)
Relph, S.	Whittingham, H.

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Baker, D.	Malpas, G.
Bartlett, S.	Marshall, P. E.
Brewster, S. N. P.	Robinson, J. A.
Charnley, W. L.	Rylance, W. T.
David, G.	Steele, C. R.
Davis, J. R.	Styring, A. M.
Greatrex, B.	Trotter, T. T.
Hepworth, J. S.	Whittingham, A. E.
Hodges, W. J.	Wright, W.
Jones, A. S.	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1881.

James Scott Scholarship.

Henry James Brown, B.A.

Francis Brodcrip Prize.

Philip Scott Minor.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1881.

Timpron Martin Prize.

Henry Neville Bewley.

John Atkinson Prize.

James Braidwood Birkbeck.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

Henry James Brown, B.A.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Philip Scott Minor.

JANUARY, 1882.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†bMeek, E. E.	'McMaster, J. M.
aGordon, E. J.	'Hardman, F. W.
cBarrows, G. W.	

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Ashford, W.	Sykes, F.
Clarkson, J.	Taylor, W. F.
Graham, F. A.	Williams, R.
Hunt, E.	Withy, A. F.
Leech, E. E.	

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bland, J. A.	Munns, A. E.
Boote, D. P. (B.A.)	Oldham, A.
Christophers, T.	Rydon, A. H.
Garland, H.	Spickett, J. E.
Greenway, H.	Smurthwaite, B. W.
Hadow, M. M.	Tanner, W. J. (B.A.)
Howard, E.	Winter, C. P.
Kindler, A. W.	Wynne, C. M. E.

APRIL, 1882.

First Class.

The Standard attained by the Candidates at this Examination
did not justify the issue of any First Class List.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Colborne, G. F. (B.A.)	Jackson, T.
Deane, E. E.	McKenna, J. P.
Harnett, A. O.	Ware, J. T.
Hudson, J. W.	

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bates, S. F.	James, H. B.
Bennett, C. F.	Nelham, T. A.
Boorman, F. W.	Paxon, G.
Carr, F. J.	Philpin, J. O.
Etheredge, E. R. P.	Sayer, W. L.
Hill, G. M. (B.A.)	Spreat, S. G.

JUNE, 1882.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†bEmery, F. W.	cHolman, F. A.
aHart, I. J. (LL.B.)	*Innes, R.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Fox, H. E. E.	Lithgow, S.
Grierson, H. K.	Lomas, H.
Jones, F. A.	Southall, H. J.
Lamb, J. F.	Winterbotham, F.

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Berney, G. F.	James, R. P.
Browett, W.	Robinson, H.
Brownsom, T.	Samuel, G. E.
Dallas, J. H.	Summers, A. J.
Dobell, J. P.	Tunbridge, W. S.
Grier, A. M.	Walker, J. D.
Gunnell, D.	Walker, W. H.
Hannay, A. M.	Walters, A. S.
Haydon, C. J.	Wilson, A.
Hayton, J. M. (B.A.)	Woolcott, H.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†bLaphthorn, T. H. F.	cHarvey-Samuel, F. H.
aJenks, E.	*Hudson, J. A.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Digby, G. B. W.	Ridley, E. P.
Forster, W. O.	Stockwood, S. H.
Graham, J.	Thomson, H. C.
Kent, C. H.	Tweeddale, J.

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Alsop, J.	Knight, G.
Bolinbroke, L. G.	Pilgrim, W. A.
Boothroyd, B.	Porter, A. B.
Davis, D.	Snow, W. T. M. (B.A.)
Gurney, W. G.	Waldron, H.
Hall, J. H.	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1882.

James Scott Scholarship.

Ernest Edwin Meek.

Francis Broderip Prize.

Frederic William Emery.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1882.

John Atkinson Prize.

Roderick Williams.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Frederic William Hardman.

JANUARY, 1883.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Weeks, W. S.		aEastwood, T. C. (B.A.)
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Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bloomer, C. E.		Green, J. A. H.
Coope, F. W.		Harland, G. B. (LL.B.)
Evans, R. W. (B.A.)		Pemberton, A.
Fletcher, B.		

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Arthur, J. D.	Rhys, R. J. T.
Barber, W. H.	Smith, C. E.
Ludlow, H. S.	Turner, R.

APRIL, 1883.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Kemp, C. P.	aSwift, W. G.
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Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Andrew, W. H.	Land, W. H.
Burdekin, A. E.	

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Spence, E. F.	Winterton, F.
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JUNE, 1883.

Prizemen.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Callis, C. W.	*Hextall, J.
aUpjohn, A. R.	*Smith, J. S.
Easterling, A. W.	

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Ellis, G. B.	Scott, T. A. S.
Fry, C.	Seville, S. H.
Ridge, E. H.	Smith, C. H.

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Andrew, W.	Jessopp, W. B.
Ashington, S. A.	Macintosh, A. C.
Bowker, C. E. B.	Nalder, A. E.
Gibson, C. H.	Poneia, J. M. A.
Gray, J. (B.A.)	Smith, E. T.
Hedley, A. O.	

NOVEMBER, 1883.

First Class.

b†Clarke, P.

Certificates of Merit.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Appleton, E. G.
Cameron, W. S.

| Lund, G. E.
| Morton, A. E.

Certificates of Merit.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barnish, R. D.
Cripps, R. D.
Furniss, R. N.
Hawkins, G. G.
Hawkins, H.

Rake, A. W.
Reinhardt, W. H.
Ryland, T. W.
Tremellen, W. J.
Woodhouse, J.

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1883.

James Scott Scholarship.

William Self Weeks.

Francis Broderip Prize.

Charles Percival Kemp.

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

Reginald Dawbarn Cripps.

John Atkinson Prize.

Barten Fletcher.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Thomas Crossley Eastwood (B.A.)

JANUARY, 1884.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†bRoberts, T.	αLamb, T.
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Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Arber, W. K.	Calvert, J. W.
	Holt, J. H.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bradshaw, C. G.	Miller, R. W.
Broatch, J.	Ripley, R. F.
Bull, H. J. H.	Roberts, J. T.
Dickinson, W.	Siddall, F. J. D.
Jackson, W. H.	Sismey, G. H.
Lemon, J. G.	Townsend, H. F.

APRIL, 1884.

First Class.

In the opinion of the Committee the standard attained by the candidates did not justify the issue of any First Class List.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Harrop, A. F. H.	Pedley, C. H.
	Troutbeck, J. (B.A.)

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Birkett, A. W.	Harper, F. B.
Boswell, C. S.	Jones, H. S. T.
Bright, F. H.	Lee, T.
Brown, A. L. J. (B.A.)	Marcus, H. J.
Callender, E. G.	Miles, E. V.
Dallas, J. J.	Miller, J. M. N.
Fisher, A.	Payne, A. E.
George, D. L.	Porter, G.
Goulding, W. C.	Simms, A.
Greig, W. G.	Woulfe, H. C.

JUNE, 1884.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†bWaddington, J. C.	cBrown, A.
αHarris, E. B. (B.A.)	Tomlinson, J.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bell, J. C.	Jones, W. T.
Foster, W.	Lemon, F.
Graham, A. L.	Schläpfer, E. A.
Hatton, H.	Thompson, S. (B.A.)
	Waters, S. E.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Brodie, W. W.	Morris, A. S.
Dean, A. H.	Swinson, F.
Holme, H. J.	Wilkie, A. G.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Callaway, J.] aMeager, D. V.
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Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Hutchings, T. W. B.	Stigant, F. A.
Scale, G.	Sutherland, J. M.
Scorer, A. E.	Wilkinson, T. L.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Adler, E. N. (M.A.)	Maunder, E. G.
Ainger, W. D.	Parker, G. B.
Chorley, R. F.	Turnbull, A. M.
Fraser, C.	Ward, S. G.
	White, E.

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1884

James Scott Scholarship.

Theodore Roberts.

Francis Broderip Prize.

Theodore Roberts.

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

Thomas Lewis Wilkinson.

John Atkinson Prize.

John Tomlinson.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Samuel Thompson (B.A.)

JANUARY, 1885.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†bMaggs, G. E. H.	aChandler, H. F. W.
cHowe, A.	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Batty, R. B.	Richardson, W. E.
Cochrane, D.	Shipman, W. M. (B.A.)
Metcalfe, P. J.	Smith, T. W.
Pope, A.	Willeocks, W. M.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Hooper, W. T. G.	Salomonson, R.
Moss, W.	Scott, J. A. S.
Nield, H.	Tyer, W. E. (M.A.)

APRIL, 1885.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†bMarigold, J. A. (B.A.)	cBillbrough, E. P.
aBrotherton, P. H.	Kingdon, F. W. W.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Asplin, C.	Cunningham, H. E.
Buchanan, Mae I.	Fawcett, J.
Butler, J. R.	Sidebotham, A.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barker, T. W.	Harries, I.
Clark, J.	Phillips, T.
Devonshire, R. L.	Walker, W.

JUNE, 1885.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†bHughes, T. J.	{ cBromfield, J. C. *Hawkins, F. H. (LL.B.)
aFrancis, A. E.	
cJames, S. T.	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Brightman, W. H.	Soulby, A. E. B.
Cotton, J. T.	Speed, W. H.
Emerson, G.	Taylor, G. W.
Hilton, C. H.	Thomas, E. D. (B.A.)
Roxburgh, W. H. (B.A.)	Wilson, E. T. G.
Wood, W. R.	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Branthwaite, R. E.	May, H. A. R.
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NOVEMBER, 1885.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†Jecks, A. S. (LL.B.)	aBrooks, A. D.
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Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bailey, D. J.	Christian, E. B. V.
Bentley, W.	Dunhill, E. S.
Bevis, F. J.	King, H. C.
Puleston, A.	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Chadwick, W. S.	Standring, W. J.
Mulcaster, W. V.	Tonge, J.
Wilson, W. C. T.	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1885.

James Scott Scholarship.

Arthur Statham Jecks (LL.B.)

Francis Broderip Prize.

Arthur Statham Jecks (LL.B.)

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

John Carey Bromfield.

John Atkinson Prize.

John Carey Bromfield.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

James Arthur Marigold (B.A.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Walter Mace Shipman (B.A.)

JANUARY, 1886.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Mann, Frederick Wm. (LL.B.) *c*Bowie, David Mather
*a*Williams, John Davies *Evans, William Wym
 *Wadeson, Richard Harman

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Britton, Philip William Poole	Harding, William
Chapple, Frederic Northcote	Haslehurst, George Lister
Charlesworth, George Herbert	McMillan, Donald
Cook, Robert	Pain, Ernest Edward
	Turnbull, John

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Clay, John Edward	Hart, Edwin
Davis, Luther	Hirst, George Harry
	Strachan, Walter

APRIL, 1886.

First Class.

In the opinion of the Committee the standard attained by the candidates did not justify the issue of any First Class List.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Fenwick, Thomas Dobson	Smith, Arthur
Simpson, Thomas Stephenson	Stevenson, John

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Arnold, Whateley Charles	Graham, James Newton
Atkins, Ion	Holt, James Yates
Clarke, Sidney Wrangel	Newton, Walter Haydon
Creswell, George Arthur	Sandford, John Erskine Grant
	Winterton, Herbert Ralph

JUNE, 1886.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

<i>b</i> Abrahams, Arthur Edward	<i>a</i> Fountain, Alfred
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Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Allen, James	Light, John
Blankley, Arthur Hugh	Lowe, Arthur Labrow (B.A.)
Bradley, Augustus Montague	McIlquham, Silbert
Dixon, Henry	McLellan, William Francis
Goodfellow, Benjamin	Pickstone, Charles Herbert
Griffiths, Edward Llewellyn	Pollard, John Charles
Hearn, Alfred Booth	Vincent, Hugh Corbett (B.A.)

NOVEMBER, 1886.

First Class.

bNathan, Myer Samuel.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Blears, Walter Heywood	Jones, Frederick Isaac
Corbould, John Edward	Sproat, Thomas
Crabb, Edward Alfred	Talbot, Ellis Letham

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Elmslie, Wilmot Edward	Jacques, Charles Albert
Hart, Harry Cartwright	Lambert, Thomas
Hebbert, Arthur Henry	Lambert, Walter
Willis, George Harry.	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1886.

James Scott Scholarship.

Myer Samuel Nathan.

Francis Broderip Prize.

John Davies Williams.

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

Thomas Sproat.

John Atkinson Prize.

Thomas Sproat.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Benjamin Goodfellow.

JANUARY, 1887.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Wilson, Geo. Bailey (B.A.) | aSmith, Arthur (B.A.)

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Clarke, William Henry | Naylor, Percy
Proctor, John Robert.

APRIL, 1887.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Padmore, Frank Augustus	*Neave, Frederick George
aWelch, Alfred Bassett Starbuck	*Trous, William
cParker, Christopher John	*Davies, Dixon Henry
*George, William	*Hutchings, John Henry
*Wilson, Frank Heron.	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Boyce, Godfrey Hale | Hart, Thomas
Nott, Francis Robert.

Third Class.

Munday, William Luscombe.

JUNE, 1887.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Walker, John Leonard	cWhite, John
aGabb, Richard Frederick Baker	*Michelmore, Henry William
*Emanuel, Arthur Henry.	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Cartwright, Sydney	Pierce, Ernest Wilson
Dennis, John Herbert	Pritchard, Arthur Ernest Guy
Maudesley, Lawrence Long	Rawsthorn, John James
Nichols, John	Spencer, Charles St. David (B.A.)

Third Class.

Snelling, Percy William.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Huxtable, John Elliott	*Kaye, William Thornton (B.A.)
aClarke, Arthur Joseph	{ *Cornish, John Batten (B.A.)
cWhite, Edward	{ *Snell, John Beddome
*Robinson, Cecil Peregrine	*Tanner, Edgar Robson (B.A.)
*Raybould, Alfred Jones	*Turner, Theodore Guerdain

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Burrow, Alfred	Mathews, John Bromhead
Ensor, Edward Robert	Padley, George Frederick
Gilroy, George Norris	Slater, Samuel Mills
Godard, John George	Talbot, Hugo
Haygarth, Matthew Henry	Widdowson, William Joseph
Woodroffe, Edward Shrimpton.	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Channing, Archibald	Graham, John
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SPECIAL PRIZES, 1887.

James Scott Scholarship.

John Elliott Huxtable.

Francis Broderip Prize.

John Elliott Huxtable.

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

Ernest William Pierce.

John Atkinson Prize.

John James Rawsthorn.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

Alfred Jones Raybould.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Hugo Talbot.

JANUARY, 1888.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Hudson, Frederick (B.A.)	*Williams, Robert Harold
aNorman, Arthur	*Miller, George Munro
cJackson, Cathrick (LL.B.)	*Dighton, Francis Probyn
	*March, Herbert

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bennett, William Herbert	Newton, George Daniel
Calvert, Edwin Montague	Rhodes, Frank Septimus
Evans, Alfred	Roper, Freeman (B.A.)
Fellowes, Evelyn Napier (B.A.)	Rotherham, Richard Alexander
Freeman, Drury	Stafford, John
Melhuish, Alfred Warren	Walker, Arthur
	Yeates, Frederick Willson

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Cattle, Frederic (B.A.)	Peekover, Stephen
Darbyshire, Benjamin Harvie	Rogers, Paul Owen
Manning, Edward Lawrence	Sleigh, Myles Atkinson
Matthews, Walter Hudson	Warne, Charles Edward
Mead, James Ernest	Wooding, Benjamin (B.A.)

APRIL, 1888.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Fletcher, Basil (B.A.)	*Rusby, James William (LL.B.)
aBickford, Thomas Tozer	*Smyth, Percy Meliss
cStrong, Thomas Slack	*Todd, Thomas Burland
	*Hall, Richard Barker William

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Charlton, Oswald	Leach, Edmund
Forward, John Adams	Phillips, John Lewes
Hosegood, Alfred	Sharpley, Philip Henry
	Webb, Edward James Turner

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Atkins, Percy Colquhoun (B.A., LL.M.)	Morgan, William
Cobb, John Gerald (B.A.)	Parker, Herbert Woods
Llod, Henry Allan	Peacock, Francis O'Neill
Llewellyn, Thomas John (B.A.)	Rimmer, Reginald
Martineau, Philip Hubert (B.A.)	Simpson, John Alexander
	Wheldon, Robert

JUNE, 1888.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Clarke, Charles Peard	*Harcourt, Halliday
aSmith, Charles Lawson (B.A., LL.B.)	*Ogle, John Bertram (B.A.)
cSidebotham, John James	*Riddell, George Alladice
*Bell, James	*Clegg, Leonard Johnson
*Chavasse, Alban	*Hoare, Stanley Herbert
*Brown, Herbert Collander	*Grazebrook, William Henry
	*Fiske, William Sanders
	*Randall, Alfred

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Aylen, Percy Lionel	Hobson, George Wentworth
Baeon, Henry	Hudson, John Hudson
Barker, Arthur Edward	Langham, Frederick George (B.A.)
Bubb, Edward Wallis (B.A.)	Large, Albert William
Butcher, Robert Symonds	Lewis, Frederick Upton
Campbell, William Arthur	Morris, Frank William
Crawford, George Frederic	Nesbitt, Charles
Cummings, Arthur Temple	Parkin, Agar Hooper
Cunningham, William Dunlop	Perkins, Frank (B.A., LL.B.)
Danvers, Robt. Augustus (B.A.)	Pownall, Joseph Boothby
Dixon, Thomas Rochester	Samuell, Arthur Edward
Gates, Howard Francis	Slipper, Armine Hugh
Hagon, Charles Edmund	Walker, Frederic Arthur
Hall, Robert	Wykes, Sidney Robert
Halliday, Alfred	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barclay, Joseph George	Layton, Frederick Ernest
Blount, Ernest William	Lewis, Henry Reginald (B.A.)
Brinkworth, George Elliott	Little, Ellis Duckworth
Cleveland, Arthur Rackham	Mayne, Arthur Heriot
Coode, Thomas Lyne	Moody, Henry (LL.B.)
Dent, Ernest Freshfield (B.A.)	Peters, Sydney Conrad
Harris, Charles Frederick	Pratt, William Wortley
Herschell, George Smith	Roberts, John Richard
Hirst, Francis Joseph (B.A.)	Robinson, Ernest Keene (B.A.)
Huskinson, Charles John	Sheppard, Herbert Byard
Jackson, Herbert William	Sykes, Edwin
Johnston, Charles Watkinson	Sykes, John Lewis
Laybourne, Percy	Terry, Harry
	Troughton, William Henry

NOVEMBER, 1888.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Arnholz, Henry Preuss	*Middleton, Gilbert
aTodd, Hadden	*Laverack, Edwin Arthur
cRussell Stebbing	*Hart, Samuel Hopgood
*Cattle, John Rowland	*Hart, William Jackson
*Brown, Herbert George	*Leach, Louis James

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Acworth, Edwd. Cecil Brindley	Fox, Robert Floud (B.A.)
Addison, James Flockhart	Gee, William Johnstone
Beckton, Walter Dorning	Lee, Douglas Cameron
Brandon, Harry	Letts, Richard Arthur
Broad, John	Newsam, Frederic Charles
Crimp, Walter Edwin	Philcox, Henry Nelson
Dobell, Percy (B.A.)	Round, Charles
Eaves, William John Stanley	Tannett, Thomas
Edward, Francis Harold (B.A.)	Thornely, James Lamport

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Atchley, Hy. Wilmot Wiekham	Rathbone, Herbert Reynolds
Capper, William	(B.A.)
Ellis, Clement George Lumley	Rawlinson, Thomas Arthur
Ferrier, Richard Fredk. Ernest	Short, Percy (M.A., B.C.L.)
Ford, Henry	Stanhope, Edward Collingwood
Heaton, Beresford Rinnington	Spencer (B.A.)
(B.A.)	Thompson, John Studholme
Horley, Edward (B.A., LL.B.)	Tindle, John Spoor
Hoskins, Horatio Francis Alex.	Tompkins, David Henry
Hunt, Edward Frederick	Vassall, Harry Græme (B.A.)
Mellersh, Wilfrid Duke	Walford, Herbert Nevill (B.A.)
Oddie, William	Woodhead, Edgar Thos. (B.A.)

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1888.

James Scott Scholarship.

Charles Peard Clarke.

Francis Broderip Prize.

Percy Lionel Aylen.

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

Hadden Todd.

John Atkinson Prize.

Percy Meliss Smyth.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Robert Hall.

JANUARY, 1889.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b† Jones, Arthur Wansbrough (B.A.)	*Thompson, John Charles Moreton (LL.B.)
α Parker, James Kenyon	*Bolton, Robert Charles
c Preston, Herbert Sansome	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Breakell, Walter	Jewson, Francis
Burton, Arthur Angell (B.A.)	Oldfield, Martin Percy
Charles, Robert William	Stuchberry, Thos. William
Crouch, Leonard Wing	Swift, Ernest William
Goodman, George	Sykes, James
Goulding, Wm. Haworth	Tilly, James
Hobbs, Edward	Walker, Miles
Holland, Wm. Thos. (B.A.)	Webster, Wm.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Abbott, Edmund Rushworth	Jecks, Harold Harry Robertson
Bull, Frank Kimber	Jones, Thos. Davies
Carden, Herbert Arthur John	Lydekker, Edgar (B.A.)
Genge, Henry Arthur Pope	Nodes, Sydenham W. Stephenson
Hampton, Wm. Roberts	Pullan, Herbert Thornton
Harris, Reginald James	Rogers, Hywel Llewellyn
Hawkins, Benjamin	Sims, Arthur
Humphreys, Francis Joseph (B.A.)	Strong, Noel Whitley

APRIL, 1889.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

†b Rowsell, Charles Frederick	Hallsworth, James Henry
{ α Andrews, Richard Wm.	Walters, Herbert Graham (B.A.)
{ c Wilkinson, John Stanser	Reynolds, James
Stewart, Allan	Charlesworth, Arthur Heywood
Poole, Harry	Steel, Frederick William
Holt, Herbert James Whittell	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bower, George Walter	Gratton, Herbert Sterland
Bunting, Walter Sampson	Moss, Wilfred
Cobb, John Austin	Pearson, Frank Shakespeare
Crooks, Edward Victor	Ward, Ernest
Fisher, Wm. Swann	Wilson, Harold

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bourne, Wm. Percy	Jenkins, Henry Martyn
Carr, George Arthur Buxton	Leacroft, Frederick Richard
Caunce, John Caunce Linney	Becher
Davis, Frank	Martin, Wm. Henry
Finchett, Wm. Henry	Mawson, Henry (LL.B.)
Gilberthorpe, George Cooke	Ogilvie, Charles Edward
Glubb, Albert De Castro	Smart, Charles Joel
Williams, Arthur Charles	

JUNE, 1889.

First Class.

In the opinion of the Committee the standard attained by the candidates did not justify the issue of any First Class List.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Burrows, Harold	Jones, Edgar Wm.
Ganlin, Francis John	Knott, Henry Wm. Howard
Hodge, Wilmot	Maylam, Percy

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Allen, John William Bird	Miller, Arnold Henry
Arkell, Thomas (B.A.)	Mill, Charles
Charlesworth, Charles Percy	Pattinson, Hubert Foden
Copley, Harry	Platt, Rowland
Daltry, Bertram Harvey Reginald (B.A.)	Russell, John Stanley Vaughan
Eye, Charles Henry	Simmons, Harold Solomon
Freeman, Charles	Simpson, Edward Overend
Hilleary, Frederic Edward Aubyn (B.A., LL.M.)	Slinger, George Nicholas
Hocking, Thomas Richard	Thompson, John
Hough, Topham Hough (B.A.)	Watkin, Alfred Hobson
	Wattson, William Bevon (LL.B.)
	White, Archer Moresby

NOVEMBER, 1889.

First Class.

b†Watson, Ernest Ivens.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barrow, Walter	King, Frederick Herbert
Bone, Edward Henry	Macdonald, George Alexander
Ellis, James Sydney	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Berry, Thomas William Seagar	First, John Lee (B.A.)
Bythway, William Henry Vipond	King, Wm. Henry
Clutton, Francis Owen (LL.B.)	Mote, Frederick John
Dufitt, John Edgar	Prebble, Harry Ward
Fordham, Montague (B.A.)	Richardson, Wm. James Lewis
Harding, Lansdown (LL.B.)	Williams, Edward
Hippesley, Reginald	Wilmot, Edw. Dudley Lea

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1889.

James Scott Scholarship.

Ernest Ivens Watson.

Francis Broderip Prize.

Richard William Andrews.

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

Edward Victor Crooks.

John Atkinson Prize.

Walter Breakell.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Arthur Heywood Charlesworth.

JANUARY, 1890.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Silvester, Thomas Edward	*Heath, Christopher Reginald
aFreeman, Alfred George	Walter
cSmith, Harry Opie	*Bury, Thomas
*Lees, Arthur John	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Allen, John	Engall, Thomas Howard
Arnold, William	Goodman, Godfrey Davenport
Blyth, Robert William	Houle, Evan Percy
Carter, John William	Jefferis, Walter Henry (B.A.
Carter, Walter Henry Bonham	LL.B.)
Dexter, Albert	Jones, Harold Christian
	Russell, William Herbert.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Beech, Charles Henry	Okell, John
Danger, William Laudale	Peck, Edward Francis
Davies, Albert Orlando	Taylor, Ernest Ramsay
Jones, Ernest Heys	Wood, John
Mayfield, Charles Glossop	

APRIL, 1890.

First Class.

b†Hunter, Joseph Louther.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Austin, Alfred (B.A.)	Watkinson, Francis Cliffe
Croft, Cyrus Latimer	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bamford, Thomas Henry	Lockwood, Willie Ernest
Broughton	Morland, Francis John
Barnes, Wm. Herbert	Nanson, Ernest Lonsdale
Benham, Leonard Allen	Pettitt, Charles Henry
Bromwich, Francis Henry	Pyke, Arthur
Ford, Alfred Rogers	Spyer, Edmund Solomon
Haye, George	Ward, Alfred Ernest

JUNE, 1890.

First Class.

In the opinion of the Committee the standard attained by the candidates did not justify the issue of any First Class List.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

d'Evans, Laming Worthington	Terry, Thomas Henry
Plaskett, William Levers (M.A., LL.B.)	Williams, John Lloyd Vaughan Seymour

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Atkinson, Charles Joshua Fearn-side	Pratt, Alfred Ernest
Binns, Percy Noel	Rogers, Alexander Elliott
Fairer, Edwin John	Searby, Frank
Hudson, Arthur Vaughan	Wardle, Frederick Darlington
Keele, Edward York	Waterman, John Howard
Prance, Miles Herbert	Williams, Ernest George Scott
	Wimbush, John Bouchier

NOVEMBER, 1890.

First Class.

In the opinion of the Committee the standard attained did not justify the issue of any First Class List.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Blundell, Alfred Herbert	Gray, George Duncan
d'Gradwell, William Newby	Smith, Joseph Brittain
Gray, George (B.A., LL.B.)	Stuart, William Joseph
Thomas, Arthur Hannibal	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bradbourn, Charles Randolph (B.A.)	Hayne, Henry Bertram Robinson
Dunnell, Robert Francis	Jacobs, George Saunders
Grundy, James Arthur	Lloyd, Edward (LL.B.)
	Sharpe, Henry Cecil (B.A.)
Warren, Frederick Charles	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1890.

James Scott Scholarship.

Joseph Lowther Hunter.

Francis Broderip Prize.

Harry Opie Smith.

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

John Atkinson Prize.

William Newby Gradwell.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

Arthur John Lees.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

John Okell.

JANUARY, 1891.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Pritchard, Harry Goring	aAldous, Thomas Henry
cJones, Thomas Estyn	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Cardale, William Henry	Keeling, Arthur Trowbridge
dCarter, George Coplestone	Mitchell, Sidney Alfred
Grunebaum, Martin	Peel, Walter
Smith, Henry Thomas	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Aitken, Robert	Hankinson, KyrleChatfield(B.A.)
Bellingham, Hugh	Hitchings, Robert Lewis
Buller, Alban Gardner	Shea, Sidney
Cooke, David Frederick	Smith, Frank Feusdale
Emanuel, Frederick Graham	Standring, Thomas
Faweett, William Claude	Walford, William
Goodair, Thomas	Welfare, James Henry
Griffiths, William	Welman, Edward John
Wyatt, Frederick Bullen	

APRIL, 1891.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Johnston, Henry	cPreston, Arthur Sansome
George, Henry Daniell	*Rowley, Henry Gowland

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Clutterbuck, Charles Romanes	Lockwood, William
Coleridge	dParkes, John Amery
Wilson, Reginald Thorpe (B.A.)	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Byrne, Edward Cotton (B.A.)	Seeley, Henry
Hebden, Brian Newell	Simpson, Harry Faulkner
Robinson, Frederick William	Steed, Joshua Owen
Seddon, Frank Jervis	Stuttaford, Frank
Sedgewick, Harold James (B.A.)	Thirlby, Frank Stuart
Wood, Robert Percival	

JUNE, 1891.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†dSugden, Herbert Stanley	cWhite, Edward Aubrey
aClarke, Arthur Edwin	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Brandreth, Colvin (B.A.)	Roberts, Edwyn Turner
Champion, Edward Frank	Smith, Arthur
Cohen, Baruch	Southwell, Harry Glanville
Martin, Harold (B.A.)	Steele, Henry Squire
Martineau, Gerald (LL.B.)	Veitch, Harry Morgan
Musgrove, Arthur	Worth, Stanley Baldwin

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bradby, Edwin Hugh Falkwine (B.A.)	Knight, Edward Boards
Carlisle, Ernest James (B.A.)	Long, Alexander John Wakeman
Cuff, Arthur William	Magee, George Michael
Davidson, Norman	Meakin, James Robinson
Davies, Jonah	Mills, Albert Thomas
Eddison, John Arthur (B.A.)	Mosley, Godfrey (B.A.)
Fisher, Theodore	Sale, Frederick William Reed
Halsey, Bernard Edward	Scammell, Stephen Malcolm
Harris, William Nelson	Smith, William Hubert (B.A.)
Hill, Henry Egan (B.A., LL.B.)	Walker, Albert William Joseph
Hughes, Edward Percival	Whiteley, Frederick James
Whitley	Woolnough, Charles Walter

NOVEMBER, 1891.

First Class.

b†dVallance, William Charles.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barton, John William	Risque, John Alfred
Kenshole, William	Sturges, Walter Henry
Kirby, Cyril Herbert	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Addleshaw, Harold Pope	Johnson, Charles Villiers
Beardall, Lennox John	Jones, Francis Thomas (B.A.)
Bradley, Warwick Vernon	Lloyd, Frederick Charles
Bray, Harry	Murton, Charles Duncan (B.A.)
Cockburn, John Henry	Smith, Douglas Robert Crawfurth
Dowse, Esmonde Henry Augustine Kenrick	Stroud, Lewis (M.A.)
Dunn, William (M.A., LL.B.)	Thistlethwaite, John Barlow (B.A.)
Evans, Edward	Wright, Herbert Edwin (B.A., LL.B.)
Gordon, William Henry (B.A.)	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1891.

James Scott Scholarship.

Henry Johnston.

Francis Broderip Prize.

William Lockwood.

LOCAL PRIZES, 1891.

*Timpron Martin Prize.**John Atkinson Prize.*

William Lockwood.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

J. A. Risque.

JANUARY, 1892.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Stallard, Alfred William	cMorgan, William Frederick
adNewnham, John Montague	Taylor (B.A.)
(B.A., LL.B.)	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

De Bartolomé, Vincent Martin	Jackson, Stowers William
Bouskell, Frank	Punch, John William Robinson
Cotterell, Ernest Alfred	Russell, William Mozart
Dickinson, John Dickinson	Saw, Henry William (B.A.)
Finch, Ernest Cormack	Smith, Geoffrey Plumptre
Fox, Alfred Francis (B.A.)	Taylor, Owen Jemson
Hawkins, Frederick	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Andrews, Frank	Freeman, Charles Blomfield
Bown, William Langsdale	Minshall, William Kenrick
Clowes, Edmund Thorold	Owen, William Henry
Colyer, William Alexander	Palmer, William Verney
Francis	Roper, Percy James
Edgecombe, Edward Cherley	Morgan-Thomas, Joseph
(B.A.)	Watson, Arthur Bingham
Emley, Edwin	

APRIL, 1892.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

<i>b†</i> Blyth, Charles Frederick	<i>a</i> Brown, Cecil George (LL.B.)
Tolme (LL.B., B.Sc.)	<i>c</i> Alderson, Charles

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Behrens, William Henry	King, Walter Robert
Byrne, Thomas James	Pritchard, James
Dingle, Frederick Burrington	Thatcher, Alan
Hodge, Henry	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bennett, George Locking (B.A.)	Rees, Griffith Caradog
Green, Francis Spranger	Watson, Miles Walter
Hohnes, Harold	Wintle, Arthur

JUNE, 1892.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

<i>b†</i> Tulloch, Angus Alexander	<i>a</i> Bramley, Edward (M.A.)
Gregorie, B.A.	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Brown, James Clement	Humble, George
Collins, Algernon Lionel	<i>d</i> Mander, Charles Henry Water-
Garner, William	land (B.A., LL.B.)
Harding, Reginald Tufley	Taylor, James Hubert

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Cobb, Cecil Henry (B.A.)	Mitchell, Percy Robert
Cooper, Francis John (B.A.)	Pott, James
Davie, Edward Cruger Ferguson	Sampson, Edward
Gibson, Charles (B.A.)	Scott, George
Hannay, Frederick Ernest	Turner, Frederick
Haworth, Charles Joseph	Walford, Thomas Henry
Leman, George Curtis (B.A.)	Walton, Charles Henry
Marsh, Norman Neville (B.A., LL.B.)	Williams, William Griffith (B.A.)
	Williams, Ernest Reed

NOVEMBER, 1892.

First Class.

In the opinion of the Committee the standard attained by the Candidates did not justify the issue of any First Class List.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Callender, George Dayrell	Rushforth, Francis McNeil
Glasgow, William	Stevenson, Harold Thomas (B.A.)
Page, Arthur William	Wright, Charles North

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bathurst, Allen	Robbs, Walter
Cockerton, Vernon Reilly	Simpson, Herbert
Gandy, William James	Tickle, Ronald Japheth
Levi, Alfred David	Tootell, Frederick Joseph

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1892.

James Scott Scholarship.

A. W. Stallard.

Francis Broderip Prize.

A. W. Stallard.

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

J. C. Brown.

John Atkinson Prize.

William Glasgow.

Birmingham Law Society's Prize.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

A. A. G. Tulloch, B.A.

JANUARY, 1893.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

Chambers, Percy Holland	Champion, Frederick	Cecil
Bruce, Gerald Trevor	Gurney	
Fox, Herbert Hamilton		

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Burnett, Henry Cleather (B.A.)	Pugh, Thomas
Dunlop, Robert William Layard	Taylor, Walter Henry
Gait, John Clarke	Thirlby, Edwin Harris
Lea, George Henry Clark	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Allen, Percival Wallis (B.A.)	Miller, Sidney James
Berryman, Frederick	O'Connor, Mark
Bowker, Henry Francis	Oldershaw, Stewart Watson
Fell, Basil Haig (LL.B.)	(B.A.)
Gaskell, Walter	Rose, Philip Vivian
Hamilton, Constantine De	Ross, Henry Harrison Stockdale
Courey	Taylor, Alan Reed
Hosgood, Sebastian	Turner, John Mayer Burrow
Inglis, John Campbell (B.A.)	

APRIL, 1893.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Herford, Henry John Rob-	*Moseley, Richard Evan
berds (B.A.)	*Prest, Thomas Arthur (B.A.)
aScriven, Charles	*Bullivant, Thomas
cHopwood, John Rowland	*Hair, Archibald
*McKelvie, George Lockhart	*Steel, Arthur Dyne (B.A.)
(B.A.)	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Allcock, Frederick	James, William Edward (B.A.)
Barnes, Reginald Longmore	Nicklin, Herbert John
Crawley, Edward (B.A.)	Powell, John Powell Jones
Clutterbuck, Charles Granville	dTait, Duncan John
Cobbett, Walter Palmer	White, Willie
Frodsham, James	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Fox, Herbert Edward William	Roe, William Henry
Gale, John Edward	Smith, Frederick Charles (LL.B.,
Hardicker, James Ogden	B.A.)
Haslam, Arthur	Swann, Oliver Howard
Lydall, Herbert Wykeham	

JUNE, 1893.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†dClarke, Charles Frederick	bPugsley, John Follett
Loriston	*Jones, Frederic Harry
aHitchins, William Stanley	*Green, Henry

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Clayton, Henry Thomas Seymour	Jeram, Frank Ernest
Cowley, Frederick John	Leonard, Albert Edward
Hunt, Francis John	Simpson, Harry Derwent

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Allen, Herbert Elliston	Holbeche, Thomas
Armstrong, William Anderson (LL.B.)	Ingram, Rowland Welldon
Bowler, Thomas Chesters	Johnson, Percy Marr (B.A.)
Brett, Alexander Dallas	Jones, Frederick Graham
Bryers, Thomas Edward	Jones-Parry, Thomas Parry
Buckley, George Dyson	Leman, Downton Curtis (B.A.)
Byrne, Rupert Henry	Lloyd, Robert Evan
Finch, Ernest Gerard	Nix, John Stanley (B.A.)
Hincheliffe, Arthur Edward	Parkin, Ernest Lanfranc
Townend	Pritchard, Frank Shallis
Hind, Charles Sidney	Turner, Cyril Edward
	Wade, Henry Oswald (LL.B.)

NOVEMBER, 1893.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

<i>b</i> *Owen, Owen William (B.A.)	<i>bd</i> Nicholl, David Arthur (B.A.)
<i>a</i> Meikle, James Edward	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Aske, Robert William	Jones, Ernest Heber Landel
Frost, William	Lees, William
Hopper, Alfred Ernest	Smith, Charles
Hubbard, Chalton	Soames, Joseph Charles
Hyde, Harold	Stothart, James Bell (M.A.)

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Archer, Francis William	Nicholls, Joseph Godfrey
Barber, Harry	Patten, George Leath
Billson, Edgar Leicester (B.A.)	Sapte, Fitzroy
Chorlton, Alfred Ethelbert	Thomas, Walter Frederick
Gospatrie	Turnbull, Sydney Peverill (B.A.)
Hamers, Frederick	Williams, William Augustus
Hatch, Frederick George	Woodbridge, Algernon Rivers

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1893.

James Scott Scholarship.

P. H. Chambers.

Francis Broderip Prize.

D. A. Nicholl (B.A.)

LOCAL PRIZES.

*Timpron Martin Prize.**John Atkinson Prize.*

E. L. Billson (B.A.)

Birmingham Law Society's Gold Medal.

T. A. Prest (B.A.)

Birmingham Law Society's Bronze Medal.

(Not Awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

H. J. R. Herford (B.A.)

JANUARY, 1894.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Foster, Ernest Henry
*a*Legg, Arthur Stuart

*b*Beardall, Julius William Edwin

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Boothroyd, Allen
Chorley, Arthur Reginald
Hart, Walter Gray

Robb, Edward Elvy
Walmsley, Percival Brunson

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barber, Charles Gilbert
Dawson, Conrad Edward
Onslow, Henry Douglas Hughes

Palgrave, William Reginald
Raymond, Montague James
*d*Reed, William

APRIL, 1894.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Wigglesworth, Francis William
(LL.B.)
*a*Andrews, Alexander Webb

*c*Roberts, Arthur Rhys
*Quicke, John Minturn (B.A.)
*Orford, Edwin Arthur (LL.B.)

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Ackroyd, Samuel Hooley
Allen, Frank
*d*Browne, James William
Fox, Adam

Francis, William Alfred
Lesser, Algernon
Smith, Ernest
Sutton, William

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Dodgson, Walter (B.A.)
Godson, Phillip Herbert Tanker
ville
Hutchinson, Herbert
Innes, Charles Ernest

† Lewis-Lloyd, Robert Wharton
(B.A.)
Rodgers, Thomas Edgar
Thomas, Benjamin David

JUNE, 1894.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†MacAndrew, Stephen Lee	*Goaman, Thomas Alford
dThomas, Peter David	*dBisgood, Gerald Cecil (B.A.)
cBishop, Frederick William	*Nicholas, Walter Powell
(LL.B.)	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bond, Ralph Stuart	Marshall, John
Dell, Alfred Percival	Perkins, Ernest Wrigley
Gray, Samuel Oscar	Stephens, Arthur Neville
Hooper, Charles Alexander (B.A.)	Sterry, Percival
Latham, Lovell	Stewart, John Fairbairn
Leech, Richard Henry	Swaine, Robert Coare
Marshall, Arthur Edward	White, Reginald John
Willoughby	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Campbell, Robert Edmund (B.A.)	Partington, Thomas Edward (B.A.)
Clough, Gerard Duncombe	
Davie, Charles Christopher (LL.B.)	Pears, Hugh Vaughan (M.A.)
Dobinson, Ernest Croudaee	Ricketts, William Tyler
Gould, Reginald Claude	Sherrard, George Clifton (B.A.)
Haddock, Frank Fraser	Stunt, William
Ingle, Frank Seaton	Sylvester, Frederick Arthur Percy
Jeans, William Dampier	Tebbs, Henry Nelson
Kenyon, John	Ward, Joseph William
King, Gilbert Walter	Wiltshire, Percy
Lester, Herbert Graham	

NOVEMBER, 1894.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Hornsby, Thomas	dHepburn, Patrick Henry
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Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Christians, William George	Nelson, William George Fraser
dCooke, George Thomas	Nowweiler, Arthur Henry David
Jones, Frederick George	Prentice, Noel (B.A.)
Killick, Henry (B.A.)	Robinson, Percy James Hall
Wilson, Joseph Hutchinson (B.A.)	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Abberley, William Heath	Morrison, Henry Stanley (B.A., LL.B.)
Bowdler, John Charles Henry	Newsom, Samuel James
Carter, Edmund Gardinson Dashwood	Nowell, Thomas Baron
Davies, William Arthur	Roberts, Frederick Richard (M.A., LL.B.)
Edwards, John James	Slack, William Jeremy
Fisher, John	Watts, Edwin
Flower, Ralph Wickham	Welch, Arthur
Hiley, George Lewis (B.A.)	Woodwark, Harwood De Courey
Hugh-Jones, George Dempster	

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1894.

James Scott Scholarship.

S. L. MacAndrew.

Francis Broderip Prize.

S. L. MacAndrew.

LOCAL PRIZES.

*Timpron Martin Prize.**John Atkinson Prize.*

H. G. Lester.

Birmingham Law Society's Gold Medal and Bronze Medal.

(Not awarded.)

Stephen Heelis Prize.

F. W. Wigglesworth (LL.B.)

Mellersh Prize.

P. H. Hepburn.

JANUARY, 1895.

First Class.

b†Isaacs, Moses Hyman

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Beloe, Edward Milligen	Redfern, Francis Thomas
Graham, John Twynholm	Scott, Roderick Mackenzie
Osborn, Charles Henry William	dStobie, James

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Careless, Archibald Lindsay	Huntley, Frederick
Chapman, Charles James	James, Siward
Craig, Gilfrid Gordon	Kennett, Gilbert Buttler
Dowling, Thomas	Lloyd, Joseph
Epton, Robert	Pomery, George Joseph
Gould, Reginald Thomason	Redfern, Tom
(B.A.)	Robson, John Walter
Hayward, Albert Harris	Snowden, John Clarke
Hetherington, Joseph	Tomkins, Frank Oliphant

APRIL, 1895.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Buckley, Charles Arthur	*Henderson, Walter Scott
dHobson, Alfred Allen	*Barnes, Walter James
cHanson, Henry	*dScott, Herbert Harger
†Atkinson, Cyril	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Anderson, Frank	Lambert, Frederick Charles
Bainbridge, Florance Anthony	Ridsdale, Arthur Francis
Chadwick, Walter Alfred	Rydon, Henry Walter
Chapman, Ernest Lewin	Smallwood, Arthur Irving (B.A.)

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Alcock, James	Ritson, Vernon Ashley
Bailey, Charles Frederic	Spencer, Arthur Norton
Elwes, Henry Geoffrey	Whitehead, William Marquis
Haddock, Percy	(LL.B.)
Jones, Arthur Lloyd	Williams, Herbert (M.A.)
Lucas, William Wrathall	Wilson, Frank Hebden
Macdonald, Kenneth	
Richards, Frederick William	
(LL.B.)	

JUNE, 1895.

First Class.

b†Richardson, Frederick William.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Baker, Charles	Hindley, George Henry
Barnes, Goodwin Howard	Jolly, Arthur
Barnett, Harold Darracott Morris	Matthewman, Alfred Ernest
Burgess, Fred	(B.A., LL.B.)
Esson, Ernest Cuthbertson	Singleton, William Edward
Halton, Frederic William	Topham, George
Heathcote, Godfrey	Unney, Percy (B.A.)

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Alder, Charles Henry Lawrence	Neale, Dennis
Atchley, Edward Herbert	Orme, Harold William
Barnes, Reginald Garrond (B.A.)	Patey, Samuel
Brennan, James	Pieton, George Wilson (B.A.)
Careless, Edward Powell	Rider, Edward Percy
Catling, Charles Bowker (B.A.)	Stedman, Francis Robert
Cooke, Frederic Horace (B.A.)	Stephens, Ernest Henry (LL.B.)
Cotton, Lionel Francis (LL.B.)	Tabbs, Leonard (B.A.)
Dickson, James Husband	Tudor, George
Dootson, Thomas Robert	Ward, Arthur Henry
Enever, Charles Richard	Waterman, Arthur Nunneley (M.A.)
Healing, George Edward (B.A.)	Wisden, Frederic
Hilton, Edwin Kennedy	Woolsey, Godfrey Edward Wel- lingham
Jackson, William (B.A.)	Young, Robert Archibald
Lloyd, Charles Owen	
Merry, Major	

Not Classed.

dFranklin, Albert Henry.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Jonghaus, Thomas Chadwick	cMead, Gerald Harvey
aVaughton, Rowland Griffith (B.A.)	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Box, Henry Thomas	Hayward, Charles John William (B.A., B.C.L.)
Bulkley, Maurice Arthur	Kent, Arthur Lawrence
Chambers, Charles Graham (B.A.)	Littler, Oswald Collier
Drewry, Edward Gwyther	Mott, Charles Egerton (B.A.)

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bottomley, Leonard (M.A., LL.B.)	Johnstone, George Wild
Butcher, Hugh	Lowless, Ronald Dosson
Durrance, Walter	dRoberts, John Trevor
Edwards, Morrice Alfred (B.A.)	Vinall, Cecil
Jacobs, Jacob	Whitgreave, Charles Vincent

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1895.

James Scott Scholarship.

C. A. Buckley.

Francis Broderip Prize.

C. A. Buckley

LOCAL PRIZES.

Timpron Martin Prize.

John Atkinson Prize.

William Jackson.

Birmingham Law Society's Gold Medal

(Not awarded.)

Birmingham Law Society's Bronze Medal.

F. A. Bainbridge.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

Cyril Atkinson.

Mellersh Prize.

Cecil Vinall.

JANUARY, 1896.

First Class.

b† Jones, William Everard Tyldesley.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Armitage, John Henry (B.A.)	Mellor, Harold Porter (B.A.)
Chadwick, Herbert Francis (B.A.)	Pettit, Charles Edward
Fairbairn, Andrew Martin (B.A.)	Taylor, Claude Philip Eaton
	Thomas, Herbert George
	dThompson, Vincent (M.A.)

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barnard, Harold Granville (B.A., LL.B.)	Holdsworth, Harold Abercrombie
Barwell, Wilfred Thomas de Berdewelle	Jackson, George William
Bates, Arthur	Joseph, Arthur Samuel
Clayton, Ronald Percy (B.A.)	Josselyn, John
Constable, Sydney Pearce	Leach, Godfrey (B.A.)
Davey, Herbert	Lewis, Martin Barry
Elsdon, William John	Neighbour, Thomas Frank
Fell, George Edward Hunter	Pott, George Stanley (B.A.)
Garsed, David	Round, Arthur
Harris, Trevor Edward	Strange, Herbert Kendall
Hodges, Thomas Rouse	Whittingham, Ferdinand Samford

APRIL, 1896.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Miall, Stephen (B.Sc., LL.B.) ' cPlant, George Gosling
adDowner, Harold George (LL.B.)

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bell, Herbert Grimshaw (LL.B.)	Jones, William Samuel
Chessher, Edwin James	Kyle, George
Dryland, Harold Coster	Pybus, William Mark
Herron, James Rowan (M.A., LL.M.)	Simmons, Percy Coleman
Hodgkinson, Henry Robert	Watts, Elias Millward

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bromley, Nathaniel Barrett	Fraser, Simon
Warner (B.A.)	Jones, Rowland Guthrie
Dods, Alfred	Lawrance, Howard
Duffell, Tom Haynes	

JUNE, 1896.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b†Carpenter, George Armitage ' cLangley, Reginald Hubert (B.A.)
aMarks, Henry ' Edgelow, John Hennen

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bentley, Edmund George	Reade, George (B.A., LL.B.)
Burrows, Richard Arthur	Ruston, Ernest Edwin
Coupe, Sam Lomas	Schmidt, George Martin
Devonshire, George Thomas	Silverston, Bertram (B.A., LL.B.)
Harding, Charles Copeley	Smith, Cecil Plunbe
Jackson, Frederick	Stevens, Edgecombe
Jones, Lawrence	Waterson, Henry George
Lightly, Charles Albert Morton	Watson, Harold
Mammatt, Edward Arthur	Willett, Edward Reginald
Monies, William Edward (B.A., LL.B.)	Withers, Alfred

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Baines, Eustace Henry Melville	Drury, Albert Ward
Talbot (LL.B.)	Durham, Andrew Charles
Barchard, Eustace Heywood	Lancelot
Bardswell, Arthur Hamilton	Fraser, Hugh Winkworth (B.A.)
Bell, John Robson	Gilbert, Edward Basil Graham
Blackmore, Harold Close (B.A., LL.B.)	Lawrence, James Edward Gar-
Coope, Alan Penrose (LL.B.)	nons
	Major, Henry Ernest

Oliver, Arthur Maule	Smith, Algernon John Durham
Parker, George Granville	(M.A.)
Parker, Samuel	dSmith-Marriott, Charles Ernest
Preece, Percy John (B.A.)	(B.A.)
Shepherd, William Lewis (B.A.)	Wilkinson, Kenneth Edward
Shortt, Charles Septimus	Towler (B.A., LL.B.)
Simmons, Edward Coleman	Wilson, Albert George Ernest.

NOVEMBER, 1896.

First Class.

b†Chilver, Arthur Farquhar (B.A.)

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Dodshon, Edwin (LL.B.)	dHuntsman, Edmand
Earegey, William George	Robinson, John Henry
Elias, William Pritchard (B.A.)	Stevens, Frank Herron
Giles, Harry Ross	Vinnal, Hugh John

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Andrew, William Stobo	Havers, Arthur Claude (B.A.)
Berry, Herbert John	Holt, Harry
Brown, George Fowler Carrington	Livsey, George (LL.B.)
Clemesha, Henry Wordsworth (M.A.)	Matthews, Guy
Collis, Harry Neild (B.A., LL.B.)	Pfahl, Harry
Cotman, Leonard (B.A.)	Pryce, William Edward
Dowson, Bernard Withers	Raper, William Augustus Cassin
Ekin, Charles (B.A.)	Robinson, Charles
Francis, Herbert	Shimeld, Christopher Wesley
Hall-Smith, James	Smith, Percy Hazell
	Tanner, George Frederic
	Weld, Francis Joseph

SPECIAL PRIZES, 1896.

James Scott Scholarship.

W. E. T. Jones.

Francis Broderip Prize.

W. E. T. Jones.

LOCAL PRIZES.

*Timpron Martin Prize.**John Atkinson Prize.*

F. J. Weld.

Birmingham Law Society's Gold Medal.

(Not awarded.)

Birmingham Law Society's Bronze Medal.

H. R. Hodgkinson.

Stephen Heelis Prize.

H. P. Mellor (B.A.)

Mellersh Prize.

H. J. Vinall.

JANUARY, 1897.

First Class.

b†Learoyd, Herbert Alfred (M.A., LL.B.)

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Farr, William Edward	Syrett, Clarence Goullee
Stephen, Lessel Palmer (B.A.)	Williams, Edward Percy

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Barlow, Evan	Prentice, John Manning (B.A.)
Dymond, Robert	Pullan, Walter
Gunn, Alfred Saunders	dRobertson, William Alexander
Hopton, Urie	(B.A.)
North, Leonard Alfred Lauraine	Williamson, Arthur Peel
Pile, George Henry Hudson	Wood, John Crewe
(B.A.)	

APRIL, 1897.

First Class.

b†dKahn, Edgar Nathan Richard.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Evans, William Robert (LL.B.)	White, William Ernest Crabtree
Jepps, Elliott Potton (B.A.)	(B.A.)
Sharman, Hereward Reid.	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Arnison, Charles	Mackintosh, Charles (LL.B.)
Burns, Hugh	Stirk, Frank Aubrey (B.A., LL.B.)
Forbes, Barré Robert Machray (B.A.)	Thompson, Henry Roderick
Green, George	Parez, Adrian Hubert
Hibbert, Joseph	Thornton, Thomas

JUNE, 1897.

First Class. (In order of Merit.)

b† Menneer, Sydney Charles (LL.B.)	*Taylor, Percy James
a Hives, Charles Vesey (B.A.)	*Morris, Percy William
c Phillips, Charles Thomas George Francis	

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Bennett, William	Mitchell, George Matthew Guy
Bergh, Francis Rattray	Taylor, Frank William
Cocks, John William	Varley, Frank (LL.B.)
Daly, James Thomas Joseph	Ward, Maurice Suckling (B.A.)
Davies, Thomas John	Whitting, Arthur Gregory (B.A.)
Hibbert, Percy	Wightman, Benjamin Arthur, (B.A., LL.B.)
James, Richard Redfern Lechmere	
Merriman, Hugh Alexander (LL.B.)	

Third Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Aynsley, John Murray	Mellquham, Harold
Calcott, Percy Berkeley	Marley, Hugh
Cayley, Osbert Arthur	Mowll, William Rutley
Chambers, Arthur Burton	Northmore, John
Clay, Fredrick Septimus	Payne, Henry Arthur (B.A.)
Davies, Robert Cropley	Phelps, Thomas Tettrell (B.A.)
Davy, Henry Rawle	Sidebotham, William Henry
Evill, Charles Ariel	Slater, George Henry
Fairbrother, Harold	Smith, David
Livesey, Arthur James	Smith, Leonard William (B.A.)
Longmore, Philip Raynsford (B.A.)	Watson, Fredrick William
Lucas, Clarence Cecil	Wilkinson, William Alexander
	Williams, Henry Percival

NOVEMBER, 1897.

First Class.

In the opinion of the Committee the standard attained by the Candidates did not justify the issue of any First Class List.

Second Class. (In Alphabetical order.)

Brown, R. S. (B.A.)	Moseley, H. H. (B.A., B.C.L.)
Harrison, R. B. (LL.B.)	Steele, R. I.

Third Class. (In Alphabetical Order.)

Baird, S. M.	Killey, J. B. (B.A.)
Bischoff, C. E.	Poste, F. W. B. (LL.B.)
Cane, Henry	Prideaux, W. T.
Childs, P. H.	Ratcliff, W. M. (B.A.)
Gibb, A. M.	Richardson, W. E.
James, A. M.	Woodbridge, E. T.
James, J. E. (LL.B.)	Woodhouse, W. H.
Jones, A. D.	

THE SOCIETY'S REGISTRY DEPARTMENT

Registers open and in use, viz. :—

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Register A | Land and other Properties for Sale. |
| „ B | Money for Investment in purchase of Landed and other properties. |
| „ C | Property offered on Mortgage. |
| „ D | Money for Investment on Mortgage. |
| „ E | Solicitors wanting Clerks. |
| „ F | Clerkships wanted. |

REGULATIONS.

1. Entries lasting for three months (for which a fee of 5*s.* each is payable) will be made on the Registers A, B, C, and D on the request of Members of the Society, or their clerks authorised in writing, who will be entitled to search gratis such Registers, or the Secretary will, on written application stating the reference number, forward, by post, the names and addresses of those Members who have made entries. Forms, in which the necessary particulars must be inserted, will be supplied on application at the Registry Office. To prevent applications by unauthorised persons, the forms must be signed by the Solicitor procuring them.

2. Entries on the Registers A, B, C, and D may be renewed on payment of a fee of 5*s.* after the expiration of three months from the date of entry, otherwise they will be expunged. The Registers can also be searched gratis by all practising Solicitors, or their clerks, duly authorised in writing.

3. In addition to the insertion of entries on the Registers A, B, C, and D, a further privilege is given of having the entries inserted in a printed list for a period of three months. Such list can be obtained by Members on payment of a fee of 6*d.* and by non-Members of a fee of 1*s.* for each copy. Arrangements are made for supplying to Members the printed Lists, for twelve months by post, on receipt of 6*s.* payable in advance; and to non-Members, of 12*s.* payable in like manner, and, as only a limited number of copies

will be printed each month, Solicitors are requested to intimate to the Secretary, as early as possible, whether they wish to be supplied with copies.

4. Entries, lasting for three months (for which a fee of 2s. 6d. each is payable), can be made on the Register of Clerks Wanted (E) on the application of any Solicitor or his clerk duly authorised in writing, and searches can be made by such Solicitor or clerk on Register (F) gratis. Searches may also be made by any practising Solicitor, or by his clerk duly authorised in writing, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. until suited with a clerk.

5. Entries, lasting for three months (for which a fee of 1s. each is payable), can be made on the Register of Clerkships Wanted (F) on the application of any clerk producing the written authority of a practising Solicitor, but such authority must, in ordinary cases, be from his present or last employer, and searches can be made by such clerk on Register (E) gratis, or by any other clerk on his producing a written authority, in ordinary cases, from his present or last employer, being a practising Solicitor, on payment of a fee of 1s. for every three months, but may be renewed at any time on payment of a fee of 1s.

6. Solicitors are requested to bear in mind when obtaining information from the Society's Registers that, the Registers having been established for the personal use of Solicitors only, such information is not, on any account, to be given to, or for the use of, any Financial Agent, Mortgage Broker, Estate or other Agent.

7. Solicitors and clerks using the Registers are required to give immediate notice to the Secretary of transactions effected and appointments obtained through, or after entry on, the Register, and Clerks who fail to give such notice will not be allowed to have their names re-entered, except under special circumstances.

8. Entries on the Registers are subject to the approval of the Secretary.

The Registry Office is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it will be closed at 2 P.M.

LAW SOCIETY CLUB

A PORTION of the Society's Hall is appropriated to the use of a Club, from the rules of which the following is an extract.

1. *The Club shall be confined to Members of the Incorporated Law Society, and any member of the Club who shall from any cause cease to be a Member of the Society shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club. The Committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Rules, shall have power, subject to the approbation of a majority of the Members voting at a General Meeting specially called for the purpose, to elect as Honorary Member any person not being a Member of the Incorporated Law Society, but that the number of such Honorary Members shall not at any time exceed twenty, and that such election shall be for a period not exceeding two years, with power of re-election.*

2. *Any Member of the Incorporated Law Society desiring to become a Member of the Club shall, on notifying his intention to the Secretary of the Club and paying his entrance fee and annual subscription, become a Member.*

3. *Every Member shall, on his admission, pay Five guineas as entrance fee, and those Members taking out Town Certificates shall pay an annual subscription of Six guineas, and those taking out Country Certificates an annual subscription of Three guineas.*

Further information can be obtained on application to Mr. A. Keen, Secretary of the Club.

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Amount Paid in Claims to 31st December, 1896	£18,412,630

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Very moderate Expense Ratio further reduced.
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On the basis of this rate of Profit a Whole-Life or Endowment Assurance Policy for £1,000 would, irrespective of age at entry, be increased by Bonus, according to its duration, as shown in the following Table :—

DURATION	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of Policy	1,095	1,199	1,313	1,438	1,574	1,724	1,888	2,067

THE RESERVES were computed on a more stringent basis even than usual, the rate of Interest to be earned in the future being assumed to be 2½ per cent. only; while the EXTRA reserves for safeguards and adjustments have been adopted as hitherto.

Progress of the Society.

BONUS PERIOD	NO. OF POLICIES	NEW SUMS ASSURED
1882-1886	758	£1,637,886
1887-1891	2,516	3,827,957
1892-1896	3,034	5,485,126

INCREASES DURING 1892-1896.

Renewals Premiums from	£186,450	to	£266,022
Assets	2,588,217	„	3,241,883
Sums Assured . .	8,159,022	„	10,933,811

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25	..	1	12	3	35	..	2	9	45	..	2	14	10	55	..	4	3	3
30	..	1	16	0	40	..	2	11	50	..	3	6	9	60	..	5	4	1

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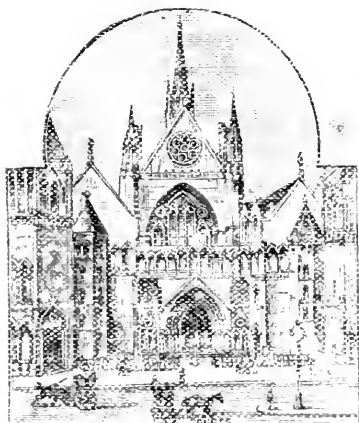
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